# The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 235.

# WASHINGTON.

### The Senate Takes Another Tilt at the Tenure-of-Office Act.

### Refuses to Recede and Asks a Committee of Conference.

### The President Determined to Recognise the Cuban Insurgents.

### The Resolution Abolishing the Tax on Coffee, Sugar, Etc., Defeated.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CIVIL TENURE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—After long debate in the Senate to-day, that body, by a vote of 29 to 27 refused to recede from its amendment for the modified civil tenure bill. Thereupon it was agreed to ask the House for a conference. The opinion still prevails that the old law will stand.

TAXING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The case of one of the National banks of Kentucky against that State testing the right of the State to tax Government bonds and bank stock will certainly not be reached this term of the Supreme Court, and if not advanced possibly not in the next term. The docket is more crowded than ever before.

CUBA.

There are pretty good indications that the President is bent on the recognition of the representatives of the Cuban insurgents now here, and of course of the recognition of the Cuban Provisional Government, with the rights of other belligerents; but many prominent Radicals are averse to this premature action, as they apprehend it may involve us in a war not only with Spain, but socially complicate our relations with the great powers of Europe. The President, however, is said to be fixed in his determination. In the meantime Sprague, of Rhode Island, predicts our financial ruin, with our present indebtedness, and old Frank Blair declares Sprague is the only man in Congress who comprehends the situation and dares utter it.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION.

Nearly every Democrat voted to-day for Senator Morgan's resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill abolishing the tax on sugar, tea, coffee, &c., and to supply the deficiency in the revenue arising therefrom by taxing Government bonds 2½ per cent. Brooks, of New York, was opposed to the resolution.

THE CENSUS.

There is a controversy in the census committee between the Radicals and Democrats relative to action on taking the next census. The former are disposed to press the matter through rapidly and prematurely in the opinion of the Democratic members, who think more time should be taken, so that it may be perfectly accurate. The committee will take final action on Wednesday.

THE SANGUINARY CRESWELL

announced to-day that he would pitch into the Kentucky postmasters this week.

P. M. OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The President decided to-day to appoint Col. Holloway, editor of the Indianapolis Journal, Postmaster of that city.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs had a long conference with Secretary Cox today relative to Indian matters, with a view to perfect legislation on that much vexed question.

APPOINTED.

Benjamin H. Campbell was to-day appointed Marshal of the Southern district of Illinois.

GENERAL ROASLOFF.

The Danish Minister of War, who came to this country in January last, to look after the St. Thomas treaty, left here last evening for New York, and will sail from that port on Wednesday next for Europe. Before leaving here he informed the President and members of the Cabinet, of the views of his government, and the questions at issue in reference to the treaty now before the Senate; though it is not probable that any action will be taken at this session.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ROW BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, writes from Hong Kong, under date of January 26, giving account of the difficulty between the English naval authorities and Chinese near Swatow. The commander of the English gunboat Gockchafer took his boats some six or eight miles from the anchorage to exercise them, and in passing the village of Puling the villagers commenced pelting them with stones. Lieut. Kerr then landed and remonstrated, and finding the elders of the village unwilling to make any reparation decided to take the head men of the party in one of the boats. The villagers resisted and fired on the Lieutenant who returned the fire and soon dispersed them.

The Lieutenant re-embarked, and when a short way on his return was intercepted by the villagers, who had cut across the country, and who fired on the boats, wounding eleven men, two seriously. The fire was returned, and eleven of the villagers were reported killed and thirty wounded. When the news reached Hong Kong, Vice Admiral Keppel despatched two corvettes and two gunboats, with four hundred seamen from the flagship Rodney, to Swatow, to redress the unprovoked outrage on the English flag.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is unwell again to-day, and is receiving no visitors. He was in his office only a short time this A. M.

NOMINATIONS.

The President this afternoon sent in the following nominations to the Senate: George Earle, First Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Gen. Skinner. Also, the following to be postmasters: E. W. Keyes, Madison, Wis.; Wm. C. Cowley, Manchester, Iowa; Geo. W. Yaw, Oakland, Cal.; Samuel Fisher, Ferdinand, Fla.; S. B. Cockern, Carthage, Ill.; Hugo Wagelin, Belleville, Ill.; John S. Campbell, Olney, Ill.; James C. Cunningham, Centralia, Ill.; Wm. Manchester, Hillsboro, Ill. Also, Benj. H. Campbell, Marshall Northern District Illinois; Alfred B. Meacham, Superintendent Indian Affairs for Oregon; Wells S. Jones, assessor internal revenue, 12th district Ohio; H. E. Muierburg, collector internal revenue, 9th district Pennsylvania; Wm. R. Centlan, collector internal revenue, 2d district South Carolina; P. Read, assessor internal revenue 2d district Alabama.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Senators Trumbull, Edmunds, and Grimes, compose the Senate committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the tenure-of-office act. The House had not, up to adjournment, been informed of the action of the Senate.

GEO. EARLE,

who was nominated by the President to-day to be First Assistant Postmaster General, was formerly clerk of the Court of Appeals and late law partner of Postmaster General Creswell.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate this morning confirmed the following nominations: A. E. Muhlenburg, Collector Int. Rev. 9th district Pa.; E. M. Heyes, Postmaster, Madison, Wis.; A. B. Meacham, Supt. Indian Affairs, Oregon, vice J. W. Huntington removed; Capts. Thos. H. Stevens, T. P. Patterson and Edward T. Nichols are to take their former positions in the navy. Capt. Armstrong has been placed on the retired list, to take rank next to Capt. S. Stanley.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Comptroller of Currency has had prepared blank forms of National Bank reports under the law, but the demand for said reports has not yet been made, and there have been no intimations as to what time the statement will be called for, or as to whether the banks will be required to report at some day in the future, dating from the call made by the Comptroller, or from some time previous to that date.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Within an hour after the passage of the House resolution directing the Union Pacific Railroad to investigate certain matters affecting the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The following letter was placed in the hands of the chairman of that committee:

WASHINGTON, March 39.

[illegible] W. A. Wheeler, Chairman of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad:

I respectfully request that a meeting of your committee be called at the earliest possible moment, not later than 10 o'clock to-morrow, to discharge the duties imposed upon it by the resolution of the House this day passed, referring to the issue of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad, of California. I further request the author of that resolution and all persons willing to assume the responsibility of the charges insinuated in the preamble be required to be present at such meeting. At present, I cannot with propriety do more than denounce every statement therein affecting the Central Pacific Company as infamously false, and demand that the authors shall be promptly required to make good their statements or confess their falsity.

Yours very respectfully,
C. H. HUNTINGTON,
Vice President C. P. R. R. Co.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, at its session to-day, decided that the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies should unite their roads at Ogden, it being the opinion of the committee that that arrangement will satisfy and materially benefit both companies.

☞The New York World grimly says: "The Herald's evening edition, called the Telegram, has invented and published the falsehood that the proprietor of the World has sold it to Governor Seymour and others. On the contrary, we are merely putting the finishing touches to an obituary of James Gordon Bennett, which that person will doubtless soon favor us with an occasion to print."

# INDIANAPOLIS.

### Mrs. Clem Sentenced for Life—Special Session of the Legislature—Course of the Democrats—Two Fatal Railroad Accidents.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—In the Criminal Court this morning, Mrs. Clem was brought in and received her sentence of imprisonment for life. Her manner was much the same as upon all occasions. She evidently expects the Supreme Court to order her a new trial. The reporter of the Sentinel visited her on Saturday, and had a long talk with her. She maintained her innocence, and said her relations with Young were the same as those of several other persons, and consisted in lending him money at an interest of five per cent. per month. She claims to have lost fifteen thousand dollars by his death.

Abrams' trial will commence two weeks from to-morrow. He has changed his attorneys, and is thinking about selecting a jury of leading men here without any regard to their knowledge of the case or opinions either expressed or implied as to his guilt.

The probability is that the special session of the Legislature will be short. The Democrats will not resign again unless the same issue is pressed. They say it remains with the Republicans to decide whether the appropriation bills shall be passed and the necessary legislation enacted; that they will remain until the consideration of the constitutional amendment is brought up again.

John Taggart was run over and killed by a train on the Vincennes Railroad on Friday, near Martinsburg.

Reports from all parts of the State indicate that much damage will be done by the flood. The Wabash river is up to the high water mark of 1858.

The wife of John Hutzel was run over by the engine on the track of the Wabash road yesterday afternoon at Fort Wayne and so severely injured that she died this morning.

# MAYSVILLE.

### Death of Moses Givens.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MAYSVILLE, KY., March 29.—Moses Givens, the old gentleman shot by John Key, Jr., several days ago, when the latter killed his father, died last night.

# ST. LOUIS.

### Seven Steamboats Destroyed by Fire

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—About 8 o'clock this evening a fire broke out on the steamer Ben. Johnson, lying at the foot of Washington avenue, and in less than fifteen minutes the Henry Adkins, the next boat above, and the Carrie V. Kountz and Girard B. Allen, the boats below, were in a mass of flames, and their entire upper werks were destroyed. The Fanny Scott and two other boats adjoining the Allen were cut loose and floated down the stream, and, although the Carrie V. Kountz followed swiftly after them, still burning very fiercely, they escaped unharmed. All the boats were loading for the mountains.

The Fanny Scott, after floating down stream a short distance, was towed across the river by the Jennie Lewis, where both boats grounded. While in this situation, the Armenia, which had taken fire from a mass of burning upper works that had floated from one of the first steamers burned, drifted against them, igniting both, and all three burned to the water's edge. As these steamers were on the other side of the river, but little information in reference to them can be obtained to-night. The total loss on boats cannot be much less than $200,000.

The Gerard B. Allen was owned by A. P. & C. W. Keiser, and was valued at $80,000. Insurance not ascertained, except $5,000 in the Boatmen's, of St. Louis. She was to start for Fort Benton on the 5th prox., and was partially laden. The Ben. Johnson was owned by Capt. Ben. Johnson and Thos. Voorhees, and valued at $25,000; insured for $12,000. Officers not known. The Carrie V. Kountz was entirely new, having reached here from Pittsburg only a few days ago. She was owned by Capt. W. J. Kountz, and cost about $30,000. Insurance not learned. She was to have left for the mountains on the 1st of April.

Of the other boats nothing can be ascertained to-night. Several other steamers made narrow escapes. The wharf where these boats lay, and for several blocks below, was closely lined with steamers, and if the wind had been high nothing could have prevented the most fearful conflagration that ever took place at our levee. As it was the fire was fearful, and was witnessed by thousands of people who crowded the levee to see the grand but painful sight.

# THE SOUTH.

### First United States Infantry—Wine Cases in New Orleans—Important Decisions—Levee Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The 1st United States infantry left to-day on the steamer for Detroit, having been stationed here five years. The press all express regrets at their departure and good wishes for their future. General Buchanan will not relinquish command for a few days.

Several important decisions were rendered by Judge Duvall in the United States Court this morning. Three more of the wine cases were decided in favor of the Government. The decisions are believed to cover all the points that can be raised.

J. J. Rucker against I. C. R. R., petitioning to have the N. O. and Opelousas R. R. declared bankrupt. The judge, in an elaborate decision, held that railroad bond coupons were not commercial papers within the meaning of the bankrupt law, and that under State law and the act of incorporation a remedy was provided to which creditors might resort; that in paying coupons after suit was brought on the same was not preferring one creditor over another, and therefore not an act of bankruptcy, and that the company was not insolvent, inasmuch as the assets by appraisement exceeded the liabilities due or to become due, by more than half a million dollars.

The Court expressed some doubt as to whether railroad companies come under the provisions of the bankrupt law.

Sealed proposals were to-day opened by the State Treasurer for a $90,000 loan. 8 per cent. bonds were pledged to the banks of this city as collateral for loans for levee purposes. The highest bid was that of P. J. Kennedy, the great levee contractor, at 81½, which was accepted.

# FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

## ENGLAND.

GRAND REVIEW.

LONDON, March 29.—A great review was held at Dover to-day. Over thirty thousand men were in the ranks. An immense multitude witnessed the spectacle. Weather squally; some snow fell in the morning, in consequence of which, the execution of manœuvers was delayed until evening. Some accidents happened and several persons were hurt but none seriously. A portion of the channel fleet was off the shore and went through the movements of a naval review, exchanging salutes with the batteries on shoe.

## FRANCE.

ORDERED TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

PARIS, March 29.—Officers and privates on leave of absence have been ordered to rejoin their regiments on the 1st of April.

# CUBA.

### United States Consular Agent Arrested and in Irons.

HAVANA, March 27.—The Spanish war steamer Montezuma arrived here to-day, having on board, in irons, E. R. Cadrington, Consular agent of the United States at the port of Gibrara. The cause of his arrest is said to be that he was suspected of complicity with the insurrection.

Richard Gibbs, Consular agent of the United States at Neuvitias, has arrived from that port, and leaves on the steamer for New York to-day.

The United States steam frigate Contoocook has returned from a cruise.

# FAREWELL, CANADA.

### English Views of a North American Confederation.

[From the London Times, March 12.]

* * There are those, of course, who have always regarded a North American Confederation with suspicion and distrust. Stated without reserve, their objection is that a territory which must, according to their view, be absorbed sooner or later by the United States, is hereby retained a little longer in allegiance to Queen Victoria at a sacrifice of its own true interests and those of Great Britain. With an objection of this kind we cannot pretend to feel the least sympathy, resting, as it does, on misconceptions of fact as well as on fallacies of reasoning. If one thing be clearer than another, it is that confederation renders the United Provinces not more, but less, dependent on the mother country. It is no secret that, from the Imperial point of view, the project was favorably entertained in connection with the policy which throws upon colonies the main responsibility for their own defense. Henceforward, if British North America becomes stronger for the purposes of repelling aggression, it will be in spite of large reductions in the British garrison, and solely in consequence of her own increased efforts for self-protection. It is worse than idle to represent this country as having established the Dominion of Canada to serve as a bulwark against the United States. Though encouraged by the Imperial Government, the Confederation movement emanated from the provinces themselves, and the act of confederation makes the provinces more free than ever to dispose of themselves as they please. If the mass of the people should hereafter desire to enter the American Union, of which there is no proof or symptom, England will assuredly not lift a finger to prevent it, and unless the mass of the population should desire it, the United States can have no wish to receive them. Whether they gravitate in that direction by a natural law, and are destined some day to obey the centripetal force, we are not concerned to inquire. At present they prefer confederation under the British monarchy, and they ought to know their own interests. Nova Scotia, especially, has profited by the short-sighted fiscal policy of the United States, and has not suffered what she apprehended from the protectionist tendencies of Canada. It is possible that her coal trade may at some future time attract her toward the American Union as much as her ship-building trade now repels her from it, but she is inhabited by much too business-like a population to annex herself "for an idea."

# NEW YORK.

### Condition of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

### A Movement on Foot to Precipitate a Monetary Panic.

### Excited Contests in the Episcopal Churches Over the Election of Officers.

### The Row Between Sherman and Rawlings and its Effect on the President.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Money continues active at seven per cent. in coin on call, with an extra commission occasionally paid. There is evidently a determined effort in progress to break the stocks in the stock market, and, if necessary, by means of a monetary panic. The leading commercial writer denounces the course of foreign bankers in supporting the stock cliques as more reprehensible than the rascalities engaged in by Overend, Gurney & Co. The whole financial world is described as expanded to utmost limit, and but a slight shock is needed to bring on a severe panic. The movement of currency to Philadelphia continues, and it is believed to be a part of the bear combination. Gold was firm, but the cost of carrying was subject to frequent fluctuations from without interest to four per cent. Prime sterling bills sold as low as eight per cent. Foreign bankers say they will import sovereigns at 7½ per cent. The dullness of exchange, in the face of the large imports, is the subject of much comment. Government bonds continue weak and depressed. They are sharply attacked by the bears, and some holders are forced to sell. Southern securities and railway bonds were neglected. Railway shares were dull and weak. It is ascertained that the principal holders of the leading shares are fortified against stringent money by time loans, and are therefore amply able to support their stocks. The large dealings have been in New York Central, Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and the Northwestern shares. New York Central, on extreme quotations, have ranged between 151 and 160; Pacific Mail between 87⅞ and 91½; Michigan Southern between 95⅛ and 96⅛, and Rock Island between 130⅜ and 131⅛. There was a corner on the shorts and the stocks was forced up. Other miscellaneous shares were quiet.

DEATH OF GEO. FOLSOM.

Intelligence was received to-day, by the cable, of the death of George Folsom in Italy. He was the Native American leader in this city in 1844, through whose influence the vote of that party was given to Polk against Clay in that canvass and the election of the former secured.

RELIGIOUS ROWS.

In some of the Episcopal churches in this city to-day there were excited contests at the elections of wardens and vestrymen for the ensuing year. The issue was ritualism and anti-ritualism, and with varied success in different churches. In some cases the attendance of the police was required.

GRANT'S ILLNESS.

It is said here that the illness of Gen. Grant is caused by chagrin from the estrangement and bitter feeling which have occurred between his friends, Secretary Rawlings and Gen. Sherman.

FALSE ECONOMY.

The Commercial Advertiser denounces the discharge of a few poor women as a measure of economy, while the whisky ring is undisturbed.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

CATTLE.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Beef cattle—Receipts for the week 5,965, and since Saturday 2,984. All of the cattle were on the market to-day. A severe storm prevailed throughout, and the market generally was a quarter to a half cent lower, with a considerable number left over unsold. Common to extra 13@17c, including good to prime at 15½@16½c; medium to fair 14@15c.

SHEEP.

Receipts for the week 22,159, and since Saturday 3,537, with about 4,000 held over from the prevous arrivals; dull and lower at 6@8½c.

SWINE.

Receipts for the week 15,209, and since Saturday 6,490; steady at 10¾@11¼c. Sales were 146 to 194 lbs average at 10¾@11½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour and wheat opened buoyant, but the severe storm checked business, and the close was flat, but the Liverpool telegrams after 'Change caused a better feeling. Corn—much of the offerings are in bad condition, but prime new was worth 88c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, after 'Change, sold at $31 75 cash, and 500 bbls seller May at $31 75. Lard heavy; prime steam sold after 'Change, for early delivery, at 18⅝c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio 18@23 1-7c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good grocery, 12⅝@13c.

FREIGHTS.

23,000 bushels corn to Liverpool at 4@4½d.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, March 29.—Receipts of cattle comparatively light. The demand is also light, and prices, while about the same as last week on the best qualities, are at least ¼ cent per pound lower for inferior grades. A. Bridgeman sold 100 Illinois, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 7½c. G. W. Dewey sold 16 Michigan, averaging 1,370 lbs, at 7½c; 15 Kentucky, averaging 1,500 lbs, 8¼c; 48 Illinois, averaging 1,260 lbs, at 8½c; and 18 Ohio, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 8½c. W. Winchell sold 62 Ohio, averaging 1,270 lbs, at 8½c. M. White sold 48, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 8c. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 92, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 8¼c, and 17, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 8¾c.

SHEEP

have declined ⅜@¾c per lb. Good Illinois, averaging from 86 to 100 lbs, 7@7½c.

HOGS.

Nothing doing here in hogs.

# WELLS.

### A "Loil Man" of Letters.

Governor Wells, of Virginia, is on trial, in Richmond, for violating the sanctity of a private letter not addressed to him, and the fact that General Stoneman has released him from official duty gives color to the charge. The Richmond Dispatch says of the case: "The plot is deep and curious. The scene, partly in this city, and partly in the good old county of Prince Edward. The main facts upon which all the interesting details hinge are these: Mr. W. H. Samuel, of this city, wrote a letter to Mr. Edgar Allan, of Prince Edward. It never came to Mr. Allan, but found its way to Governor Wells, and was by him copied. It related to Republican party politics, and disclosed plans inimical to Wells. That gentleman divulged the contents of the letter, and thus Allan, by a roundabout way, first heard of it. Then come in the publications and denunciations of the outraged men—the lame defense and reciprocal abuse from Wells—the general skirmishing on the subject in the convention at Petersburg which nominated Wells—the subsequent pursuit of Wells and his accomplices under the allegation that they intended to flee from justice—their arrest on a dismal rainy night, while their pursuers, Messrs. Samuel and Allan, were drenched in the pitiless storm as they waited in the street to learn the result."

# ROGERS THE SCULPIST.

### He Has "Trooly Loil" Scruples About Doing Lee's Statue.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

A letter was addressed, about a couple of weeks ago, to Mr. John Rogers, the celebrated sculptor, by a well-known firm of this city, inquiring whether he would be willing to execute a statue of Gen. Lee, similar to the designs made by him of Grant, Lincoln and Stanton. In the answer sent back by Mr. Rogers, he declined the proposal on the ground that he did not desire to execute any designs that would give offense either North or South.

The delicacy of Mr. Rogers in the present instance will appear a little strained. General Grant, and the historians of the rebellion, have pronounced General Lee a great captain and an honorable soldier. It is not a very flattering supposition of Mr. Rogers, concerning the North, to suppose that the execution of a statue of General Lee, for a business house, would excite so much indignation as to injure business prospects.

It will be remembered that the well known groups, entitled "Taking the Oath" and "Drawing Rations," exhibited last year at the fair by Messrs. Kursheedt & Bienvenu, were executed by this artist.

☞It is now the fashion in Paris cemeteries to engrave the dying words of the interred on the tombstones. "Oh, mamma!" is the general exclamation with children, and "Oh, God!" with adults, says a curious mortuary statistician.

# CONGRESS.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, March 29.

RATIFYING RESOLUTIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted joint resolutions of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and South Carolina ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

PETITION.

MR. SUMNER presented a petition from the Society of Friends, of Richmond, Va., asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of an asylum for colored orphans.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

MR. HOWARD presented several joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan asking appropriations for public improvements, and one calling the attention of the Indian Department to the importance of having the Indians in that State vaccinated.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution continuing the pay of enlisted men at the present figures until June 30th, 1870, and it was passed.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Also a joint resolution, which was passed, dropping from the rolls army officers absent without leave.

RIGHT OF WAY.

MR. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported favorably a joint resolution granting right of way for the construction of a railroad from a point at or near Portland, Oregon, to the Cascade Mountains.

USURY LAWS.

MR. VICKERS reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia a bill to amend the usury laws thereof.

LOANING PUBLIC MONEY.

MR. SPRAGUE moved to refer to the Committee on Appropriations the bill introduced by him the other day to provide for loaning the public money. Agreed to.

NEW OFFICE.

MR. DRAKE introduced a bill to establish the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

NEW OATH.

MR. SAWYER introduced a bill prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified by the 14th amendment. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NEW ORLEANS SHIP CANAL.

MR. McDONALD introduced a bill to confirm the charter of the New Orleans Ship Canal Company, and granting the right of way to said company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JUDGE RIVES.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Judge Alex. Rives, of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

At this point a message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the action of the Senate on the bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act.

MR. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and ask a committee of conference.

MR. GRIMES moved that the Senate recede.

MR. DAVIS made a constitutional argument in support of the latter motion.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business of Friday, being the supplementary currency act, was postponed, that the bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act might be considered.

MR. TRUMBULL spoke at length in favor of the motion to insist, making a legal argument to show that the whole subject of appointment and removal is by the Constitution made subject to the consent of the Senate or regulation by law, and that the President would have under the Senate bill all the power he could have if the tenure-of-office act were repealed, the only effect of the tenure-of-office act as amended being to put old officers back after the session is closed, in case the Senate refuses to confirm a nomination, or by not refusing to concur in his suspension. Without the law, the office must remain vacant. With the law, the old officers would go back.

Which is best for the public interest—that the offices once filled by the concurrent action of the President and Senate should, after a failure of of a whole session to agree on a successor, become vacant, or that the old incumbent, when suspension was affirmatively disapproved of by the Senate, should go back and perform his duties? This virtually is all that remains of the tenure-of-office act as amended by the Senate. Why should not the two houses agree on it, when practically the President has under it all the power ever exercised by any of his predecessors, and he has them in an unquestioned form?

Nobody can doubt the authority of Congress by law to authorize the suspension of an officer appointed under its authority, as the power to fix the duration of the term of office establishes. Why, then, this disagreement between the two houses and so much feeling in the country? I am persuaded it arises from the action of mischief makers and persons who desire to stir up animosity between the two branches of Congress and the Executive. It is a mistake to suppose that the Senate wishes to arrogate to itself powers above the House or Executive. The Constitution has made its advice and consent necessary to the appointment of officers. He would not legislate so as to render that advice and consent unnecessary.

If the two houses will approach the subject in a spirit of harmony, as I believe they will, and not with a desire to get up antagonism, there can be no difficulty in coming to an agreement. All friends of the administration desire to remove any obstructions that may exist to its efficient conduct of public affairs. Let there be no strife between us, but an honest effort to uphold and sustain the administration which the people have chosen in its endeavors to enforce the laws and to secure peace and prosperity and happiness to the people.

MR. MORTON said he would vote to recede. The Senator from Illinois had summed up the merits of the case in one point—that in cases where the President should suspend officers and nominate a successor and the Senate should refuse to confirm that successor this law would prevent a vacancy which would otherwise occur on the adjournment of the Senate by reinstating the old incumbent, but the fact was that in this respect the law would be utterly ineffectual, because, although it would put back the old incumbent immediately on the adjournment of the Senate, it would leave the President free to suspend him again without delay.

The Senator from Illinois had asked him the other day whether he had not confidence enough in the President to believe he would not avail himself of this power, and the advocates of the law claimed it was not intended to bind a good President, but control a bad one; but the difficulty was it would impose no legal, but merely moral restraint, and therefore would be utterly powerless to control a bad President. Why, then, should not the Senate recede? Why struggle for the shadow when the substance had fled? There was another ground of objection to the bill. Should the President be restrained from suspending an officer a second time? That would depend upon circumstances. It would be monstrous to say that when an officer had been once suspended and reinstated by this law, he should thereafter be free to steal or commit other misconduct in office until the next session.

MR. SPRAGUE said the tenure-of-office law in shadow and substance was wrong and very mischievous, and should be repealed.

MR. HOWARD again declared his opposition to repeal; first, because he believed it to be a salutary association of true constitutional doctrines on the subject of appointments to and removals from office, and, second, because it had been broadly claimed by the counsel of Mr. Johnson in the impeachment trial that the President had the power under the Constitution to make appointments and removals, not only in the recess, but even during the session of Congress. Should they now repeal the tenure-of-office act, for a violation of which the President had been put upon his trial, it would thereby give a tacit assent to that doctrine.

MR. HOWE made a long argument in vindication of the constitutionality and wisdom of the tenure-of-office act and in favor of retaining it unmodified.

MR. POMEROY was willing to vote for a conference committee in deference to the wishes of a majority of his political friends, although he would prefer to see the law repealed.

MR. WARNER said that the power of the Senate over appointments to and removals from office was derived not directly from the Constitution, but from the law enacted by both houses, and now when the other House recall its assent to that law he thought the Senate should assent to repeal the law.

The motion to recede was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Bayard, Cassedy, Cole, Davis, Fessenden, Fenton, Fowler, Grimes, McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Pool, Robertson, Ross, Sprague, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Vickers, and Warner—20.

NAYS—Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cattell, Conkling, Craven, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Gilbert, Hanlon, Harlan, Haws, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, Merrill, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—37.

The motion to insist and ask Committee of Conference then agreed to.

At 4:30 the Senate went into Executive session and after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under call of States bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follow:

By MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect internal revenue due and uncollected by reason of false and fraudulent returns. Also to incorporate a National Land Company for providing lands for immigrants and freedmen in the late slaveholding States.

By MR. JENCKES, to repeal certain provisions in appropriation bills relative to Patent-office.

By MR. DOCKERY, to pay loyal citizens in States lately in rebellion for services in taking the United States census in 1860.

By MR. COBB, for the sale of Government property at Plymouth, North Carolina. Also for the removal of obstructions from the Roanoke river, North Carolina.

By MR. WHITEMORE, to authorize the settlement of certain accounts. Also to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with Fisk & Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the capitol.

By MR. LAWRENCE, to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Constitution. Also in relation to trust funds. Also to preserve the purity of elections in territories.

By MR. SHANKS—Providing the manner of ratifying constitutional amendments by the several States. Also for the appropriation of surplus, waste, and condemned property in the District of Columbia to the establishment of a labor school for the freedmen, to become self-sustaining, and in which the art of labor will be taught to the colored poor. Also for furnishing artificial limbs, etc., to discharged soldiers and sailors whenever needed. Also for furnishing clothing to all legally established soldiers' homes in the several States. Also to suspend the oyster tonnage tax in Virginia.

By MR. JUDD—To regulate the method of converting gold into currency.

By MR. COOK—To establish a Probate Court in the District of Columbia.

By MR. FINCKLENBURG—Releasing the claim of the United States on the city of St. Louis.

By Mr. ASPEN—To create a port of entry and delivery at St. Joseph, Mo. Also, making an appropriation for a custom-house at St. Joseph, Mo.

By Mr. VARHAM—Provides for the consolidation of Indian tribes and to organize a system of Government in Indian territories.

By Mr. FERRY—A resolution of the Michigan Legislature, in reference to the ship canal between lakes Erie and Michigan.

By Mr. STRICKLAND—Resolutions in reference to the harbor at the mouth of Sheboygan river, and the railroad from Green Bay to Memomie county.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—To establish a system of schools for the District of Columbia, to serve as a model for similar institutions throughout the United States. He moved its reference to a select committee.

MR. BROOKS moved to refer to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

MR. LOUGHRIDGE then withdrew the bill.

By Mr. PALSLEY—Amendatory of the Homestead bill.

By Mr. SARGEANT—To prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. Also to provide a temporary government for Alaska. Also to abolish the bureau of statistics in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. CLARK—A resolution of the Kansas Legislature for the sale of Shawnee lands, to actual settlers, at $1 25 per acre.

By Mr. BANKS—To regulate appeals from Consular Courts of the United States in foreign countries.

By Mr. FERRIS—To perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts. Also to regulate the duties on lumber or timber. Also for the improvement of the harbor of Port Ontario, New York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The House, on motion of Mr. Bingham, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Pacific railroad to inquire into the circumstances attending the late issue of bonds to the Central Pacific railroad.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION.

The House laid on the table, by a vote of 104 to 40, a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan to exempt salt, tea, coffee, sugar, matches and tobacco from all Federal taxation, and to tax bonds 2½ per cent.

A NEW COMMITTEE.

MR. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to offer a concurrent resolution for a joint select committee on ordnance. Rules not suspended.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution for joint committee, consisting of the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses and the House Committee on Accounts, to define the number, duties and compensation of employes. Agreed to.

JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

Senate bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States—Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for this bill, and explained and advocated it.

MR. POLAND offered an amendment prohibiting judges from participating in the trials below.

The bill, substitute and amendment were debated by Messrs. Bingham, Poland, Lawrence, Woodward, Jenckes, Benton, Kerr, Butler, Stevenson and Maynard. The principal points of discussion were a provision in the substitute which allowed judges to resign after serving a certain number of years, with pensions and retaining their commissions as judges, and the amendment offered by Mr. Poland.

MR. KERR moved to amend the substitute by making the age for retiring judges 75 instead of 70 years.

Finally the amendment offered by Mr. Kerr was rejected without a division. That offered by Mr. Poland was rejected—40 to 72.

The substitute was then passed—99 to 50—with a few exceptions a party vote. The substitute provides that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum.

The second section provides a Circuit Judge for each of the nine existing judicial districts, to possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to circuit. The Circuit Courts are to be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court or by the Circuit Judges, or by the District Judge, each sitting alone or by the Supreme Court Justice and the Circuit Judge sitting together. Such courts may be held at the same time in different districts of the same court.

The third section provides that nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the justices of the Supreme Court as Judges of Circuit Courts except in the appointment of Clerks of Circuit Courts, who shall be appointed by Circuit Judges.

The fourth section requires the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of his circuit during every period of two years.

The fifth section provides that any judge of the United States Court who is now seventy years of age, and any judge who shall hereafter attain that age, and who shall have served at least ten years, may, upon his filing with the President a certificate of that fact, be excused and relieved from active service as such judge, but shall thereafter, during the time he shall continue to hold office, be entitled to full salary.

The sixth section provides that if any United States judge shall, for a year after the passage of this act, when the judge has already attained the age of seventy, continue to hold the office without filing such certificate, the President shall appoint an additional judge for the same court who shall have the same power to perform the same duties and receive the same pay as the judge then acting, and shall, in connection with or in the absence of his senior official, hold courts prescribed by law, and shall, on the death or retirement of the senior, become judge of that court.

Adjourned.

# DEMONS IN HUMAN GUISE.

### How the Late Railroad Accident Happened.

[From the Knoxville, Tenn., Press and Herald, March 25.]

It will be recollected that the Eastern bound train, on the East Tennessee and Virginia road, while near Blue Springs, on the 15th inst., was thrown from the track and the engineer and fireman were badly scolded and burned; the engine and tender were wrecked, and the mail and baggage cars more or less broken up. The cause of the accident was discovered to be a chair fastened between two rails by some unknown person. A "chair," in railroad parlance, is an iron block used to support and secure the rails.

Suspicion was at once directed toward a man but recently discharged from the service of the company, who had been employed as a laborer on that section of the road. At the time of the discharge the man had been very surly and threatening in demeanor, and it was supposed that he was the guilty party.

Accordingly, on Monday last, the man and a boy known to be a "chum" of his, were arrested at their cabin, not far from the scene of the accident and conveyed to the jail in Greenville.

The prisoners protested their innocence of the crime with which they were charged, until yesterday, when the boy made a confession to the jailor, implicating the man as the guilty agent, and himself and another lad as witnesses of an act without a parallel for cold-blooded villainy in the annals of crime.

The boy states that on the morning of the accident, the discharged laborer informed himself and another boy of about the same age (the boys are about seventeen years of age) that he intended having revenge on the railroad company for discharging him, and that if the boys would accompany him to the railroad they would "see some fun." The boys, nothing loth, consented. The man, taking a crowbar, loosened a "chair" and placed it between the ends of the rails, and retired with the boys some little distance into the woods, where they waited in fiendish glee for the expected train.

Soon the passenger train, bound to Knoxville, came in sight around the sharp curve, and the massive wheels of the engine, striking the raised chair, drove it down off the track, and the train passed over in safety.

Once more the fiend in human form, placed the chair on the track, this time in wait for the downward bound freight train, which ten minutes later, like the passenger train, crushed off the obstruction, and passed on its way in safety.

Again did the demon prepare the track for slaughter, now determined to throw off the upward bound passenger train, but scarcely had he completed his diabolical preparations and retired, ere an extra lumber train, downward bound, like its predecessors, threw off the impediment and passed without harm.

A fourth attempt, aided by the fell agency of wicked spirits, was but too successful, and the upward bound passenger train turned swiftly the sharp curve onward to impending destruction. The engineer discovered the danger too late to save the train. He reversed the engine, and with the fireman, nobly stood to his post thus saving the lives of the unconscious passengers.

The engine with its precious living freight, the tender, the mail and baggage cars went swiftly down to destruction over the steep embankment, the passenger cars remaining on the track. How the engineer was badly bruised and burned; how the fireman lay for a week enduring excruciating suffering, until Saturday when his freed spirit soared to its Maker, have already been told.

# POSTAL.

### The New Postage Stamps.

[From the New York Herald.]

The printing of the new postage stamp is rapidly progressing at the establishment of the National Bank Note Company in this city. The printing is done under the supervision of several officers of the Postoffice Department at Washington, specially detailed for that purpose, and no "proofs" or "spoiled sheets" are allowed to be taken or carried away by anybody, not even by the employes of the Bank Note Company. A large quantity of the new stamps have already been furnished to the New York postoffice, but only those for two cents are as yet sold to the public, the old stock of the other grades not having been exhausted, and the new ones can be sold only when none of the old style remain on hand. All the designs have been prepared and the engraving was done by the Bank Note Company, and the specimen copies, which could be inspected, presented not only a neat, but even a truly artistic appearance, and are in every respect very superior to the postage stamps of any other country.

They are printed in various colors; all those of higher grades, like the stamps for fifteen, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents, even in two colors. All the colors, except black, are what are called delible colors, in order to prevent the abrasion or washing off of the cancellation mark and the use of the same stamp a second time. Instead of the parallelogram, in which the former stamps were designed, the new ones are all square, and thus both in color and size readily distinguishable from those formerly used. The following are the designs and colors for each particular stamp:

*One cent*—Head of Franklin in circular ornamental scroll. Color, Roman oker.

*Two cents*—Postboy on horseback, within ornamental scroll-work, printed in light brown.

*Three cents*—Locomotive on track, surrounded by ornamental scroll-work; the color is blue, the word "Postage" in white on a panel of darker hue.

*Six cents*—Head of Washington in square frame; blue.

*Ten Cents*—American shield and eagle, surmounted by stars in the form of a section of circle, in clouds, printed in orange.

*Twelve Cents*—Steamboat in mid-ocean, in circular frame of ornamental scroll work. Green.

*Fifteen Cents*—The Landing of Columbus—a miniature copy of the picture in the rotunda at Washington. This is beautifully executed and printed in blue, while the ornamental scroll or frame around it is of pale reddish brown.

*Twenty-four Cents*—The report of the committee to the Continental Congress in 1776 on the Declaration of Independence. Though of a most diminutive size the figures are all portraits. This design is printed green and the ornamental border purple.

*Thirty Cents*—On this is again represented the American shield and eagle, printed in carmine, resting on battle-flags of blue.

*Ninety Cents*—Medallion head of Lincoln in black, the scroll-work and lettering being carmine.

For the thirty cent stamp another design had been submitted, namely, a miniature copy of the picture at the national capitol representing the surrender of Burgoyne, to be printed in black, with grayish purple scroll-work, but for some reason this has been rejected, and the eagle and shield substituted.

# BACK RATIONS.

### A Festive Married Man Cowhided.

[San Francisco Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

A few days since a merchant named James Jackson met with a little adventure which has brought him quite prominently before the public. Some weeks since he became acquainted, at a party in this city, which his wife did not attend, with a young girl attending school in a neighboring town, and, during the evening, bestowed upon her more than ordinary attention. He represented to her that he was a single gentleman, and, being possessed of that quality of impudence which is too frequently palmed off for wit, and a stock of brass exceeding the quantity in his shop, he succeeded in imposing upon the simple school girl, and in leading her to believe him a gentleman. The acquaintance was formed during her vacation, after which she returned to school, but not to her studies. The effect of their acquaintance was to cause her to think more of the young man than she should ever have thought, at her age, of one more worthy her esteem. A correspondence was opened between them, he supplying her with express envelopes for the purpose, and their epistolary communication was frequent. A few days since he visited her at the school, and by mutual agreement, introduced himself as her brother.

Fortunately for the young girl, a schoolmate saw and recognized the fellow, and gave information to the teachers. The case was reported to the girl's relatives, and the whole matter brought to light upon the investigation which followed.

On Wednesday morning a gentleman relative of the young girl called upon the deceiver at his place of business, and interrogated him upon his conduct. He could give no explanation, and when asked his motives in the course he had pursued, replied, stammeringly, that he "didn't know." The gentleman then produced a cowhide from under his coat, and proceeded to lay it over the fellow's head and shoulders, until, screeching with pain, he ran out of the back entrance of his store, followed by his assailant, and into a milliner's shop, next door, where he sought the protection of the women there employed. He was not pursued to his retreat, but the gentleman calmly wound up his cowhide, stowed it in his pocket, and quietly walked away, under the conviction that the marks which he had imprinted upon the countenance of the false husband and would-be seducer would teach him a lesson by which he would be likely to profit.

# LORD FAIRFAX.

### Serious Illness of the Present Nobleman in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Commercial, 26.]

Debrett's Peerage called by Thackeray the "Englishman's Bible," contains many curious stories in reference to the noble families of Great Britain. When the last lineal heir of a title dies, there is always a long search for the collateral relatives, and frequently the latter are found in a position far removed both in wealth and station from that occupied by the head of the house. Debrett, however, manages to keep these collaterals well advised of the probabilities of the future, and in this way his book is swelled out into undue proportions. The last edition, among many other romantic episodes, contains an account of the tenth Lord Fairfax in the peerage of Scotland, who now holds the office of reporter of the Supreme Court of California, one of high position and responsibility in the United States, as the Peerage declares.

Charles Snowden Fairfax, tenth Baron Fairfax, is collaterally related to Thomas, the sixth Baron, who, having relinquished his English estates to his brother Robert, came over to America and settled at Greenway Court, a plantation of more than half a million acres of land in Virginia, which he inherited from his mother, Catherine Colepepper. Thomas Fairfax, out of Virginia, is better known as the person who employed George Washington as a surveyor. On the death of Robert Fairfax, in 1793, the estate descended to Rev. Bryan Fairfax, a second cousin, who became eighth Baron. The present Lord Fairfax, great-grandson of Bryan, was born at Vaucluse, Fairfax county, Va., in 1829, and succeeded to the title in 1846. He is now lying very ill at Barnum's hotel, with pulmonary disease. He was chairman of the California delegation to the New York Democratic Convention, and since then he has been in bad health in this State. He came to this city but a few days ago, prostrated with disease and the mere shadow of his former self.

# DROLL.

### Marriage a la Hoosier Mode.

[From the Muncie (Ind.) Times, March 25.]

A queer wedding came off in —— township, in this county, Mr B. Miller figuring as groom and Miss Amanda Bartley as the bride. The minister who was to blend two hearts and lives into one was young and inexperienced in the matrimonial business, and, it is surmised, approached his task with a great deal of diffidence and nervous trepidation. When he arrived on the scene of action he found the happy couple standing at the pump in the yard, talking about their approaching union. He at once proposed marrying them then and there, and declared that he would not marry them at all unless he was permitted to perform the ceremony right off. Here was a fix. The parties were ready, but they were outside the house. The guests, also, were ready, but they were inside the house, and unless a connection was formed between the outsiders and the insiders, it would be rather dry work for the latter. But the youthful divine was inexorable, and the happy couple finally stood upon the pump platform and were soon made man and wife. The young minister then made a bee-line for home, while the happy couple, returning to the house, announced to their wondering friends what had befallen them. After the wonder and surprise had abated, and the wedding feast been disposed of, came the task of putting the bride and groom to bed, as was the fashion in olden times. In disrobing the bride there was some difficulty, as some of the garments had a very brief narrative, and finally the groom got mad and informed the officious associates that they could attend to all them little affairs themselves, and hoped they would at once be permitted to do so. The assistants took the hint, backed out, the curtain fell, and thus ended this queer wedding.

☞The death of the Earl of Glasgow is reported. The late Earl, who had for a long series of years been one of the leading supporters of the turf, and was the senior member of the Jockey Club, was Right Hon. James Carr-Boyle, Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Kelburne, and Lord Boyle, of Kelburne, Stewartown, Cumbraes, Fenwick, Largs, and Dalry, in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Ross, of Hawkhead, County Renfrew, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew. He was a retired Commander of the Royal Navy. He was the second son of George, fourth Earl of Glasgow, by his first wife, Lady Augusta Hay, fourth daughter of James, fourteenth Earl of Erroll, and granddaughter and heir of Sir William Carr, of Etal, County Durham.

☞Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, in Virginia, will be sold at public auction May 13th. Over two hundred acres of land go with the mansion.

# VICTOR HUGO'S NEW NOVEL.

### Word Pictures Framed in Type.

The following extract from the new novel by Victor Hugo, now in course of publication from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York, is of interest as a vivid description of a natural scene, and also as new evidence of the power of the great author in painting word pictures. It will appear from week to week in Appleton's Journal:

THE OUTER LAWS.

The snow storm is one of the unknown quantities of the sea. It is one of the most obscure of meteors, obscure in every sense of the word; a mixture of fog and tempest, a phenomenon not yet well explained. This uncertainty causes many disasters.

Men try to explain everything by the wind and the current. Now there is in the air a force which is not wind, and in the water a force which is not current. This force, the same in the air as in the water, is effluvium. The air and the water are two masses of liquid, nearly identical, and changing mutually into each other by condensation and dilation, so much so, that breathing is a species of drinking; the effluvium alone is fluid. The wind and the current are only impulses, the effluvium is a steady stream. The wind is visible in its clouds, the current in its foam; the effluvium is invisible. Yet from time to time it says, there I am, and its way of saying so is a thunder-clap.

The snow storm presents a problem analagous to that of the dry fog. If an explanation of the Spaniard's *callina* and the Ethiopian's *quobar* be possible, this explanation will certainly be made by attentive observation of the magnetic effluvium.

Without the effluvium, a host of facts remain enigmatic. The altered velocity of the wind, changing in a storm from three feet to 220 feet a second, may possibly cause the alteration of the waves, rising from three inches in a calm to 36 feet in a stormy sea; the horizontalness of the blasts, even in a squall; may possibly make us understand how a wave 30 feet high can be 1,500 feet long; but why the waves of the Pacific are four times higher near America than near Asia, that is to say, higher at the west than at the east—why it is the contrary in the Atlantic—why, under the equator, it is the middle of the sea which is highest—why these ocean swells change their place—this is what the magnetic effluvium, combined with the rotation of the earth and the attraction of the heavenly bodies, can alone explain.

Does it not require a knowledge of this mysterious complication to understand an oscillation of the wind, going, for instance, by the west, from southeast to northeast, then returning abruptly by the same great round, from northeast to southeast, so as to make, in thirty-six hours, the prodigious circuit of five hundred and sixty degrees, which was the course run over by the snow storm of March 17, 1867?

The storm waves of Australia reach eighty feet in hight; Australia is near the pole. A tempest in our latitudes is due less to the disturbance of the winds than to continuous electric submarine discharges; in 1866, the transatlantic cable was regularly impeded in its working two hours out of the twenty-four, from noon till 2 P. M., by a sort of intermittent fever. Certain compositions and decompositions of forces cause phenomena, and thrust themselves on the sailors' calculations, under pain of shipwreck. The day when navigation, now a routine, shall become a mathematical science; the day, for instance, when men will try to find out why, in our climate, hot winds sometimes come from the north and cold ones from the south; the day when we shall understand that the diminutions of temperature are proportioned to the depths of the sea; the day when we shall have before our minds the fact that the globe is a great magnet, polarized in space, having two axes, one of rotation, one of effluvium, cutting each other at the center of the earth, and that the magnetic poles revolve round the geographic; when those who risk their lives shall choose to risk them scientifically; when the unstable medium of navigation shall have been studied; when every captain shall be a meteorologist, every pilot a chemist—then will many catastrophes be avoided. The sea is as much magnetic as watery; an ocean of forces floats, unknown, in the ocean of currents; down stream we may say. To see in the ocean only a mass of water is not to see it all; the ocean is a coming and going of fluid as much as a flux and reflux of liquid, affected even more by attraction than by hurricanes. Molecular adhesion (shown by capillary attraction, among other phenomena) shares, in the ocean, the grandeur of the ocean's volume, and the waves of effluvium sometimes assist, sometimes oppose, the waves of the air and the water. He who knows not the electric laws knows not the hydraulic, for they interpenetrate. True, no study is more difficult or more doubtful; it borders on imposture, as astronomy borders on astrology. But without it there is no real navigation.

This said, let us pass on.

The snow storm is one of the most dangerous compounds of the sea. It is above all magnetic. The pole produces it as it produces the aurora borealis, inspiring the fog of the one and the gleam of the other; the effluvium is perceptible in the snow-flake as well as in the striated flame.

* * * * * * * *

Shapeless, in all sorts of swellings, the fog gathered at once upon every point of the horizon, as though invisible mouths were occupied in puffing up the leather bags of the tempest. The form of the clouds became threatening.

The blue cloud held all the lower part of the sky. There was as much of it now in the west as in the east. It worked up against the gale. These contradictions belong to the law of winds.

The sea, which, a moment before had scales, now had a skin. Such is this dragon. It was no longer the crocodile; it was the boa. This skin, livid and foul, appeared thick and wrinkled itself heavily. At the surface, bubbles of spume, isolated and resembling pistules, rounded themselves, then burst. The scum was like leprosy.

* * * * * * * *

The somber chastisement of the waters, eternally tormented, was about to begin. A lamenting voice went up out of all this waste. Preparatives, doleful and confused, were being made in immensity. The doctor studied what was under his eye and lost not one of its details. Otherwise, there was nothing of contemplation in his look. One does not contemplate hell.

A vast commotion, still half latent, though plain enough in the troubled distance, accentuated and aggravated more and more the wind, the mists, the surgings. Nothing is so logical as the ocean, nothing more absurd. This incongruity with itself is inherent in its sovereignty, and is one of the elements of its amplitude. The wave is, without ceasing, for and against. It coils itself up only to uncoil itself. One of its swashes attacks, another delivers. No sight like that of the billows. How paint those alternated and scarcely actual hollows and reliefs, those valleys, those hammocks, those heavings of the breast, those rich outlines? How express the thickets of foam, made up of mountain and of dream? The indescribable is there, everywhere, in the racking to pieces, in the frowning, in the restlessness, in the perpetual contradiction, in the lights and shadows, in the cradling of the clouds, in the vaulted keystones forever displaced, in the disintegration without gap and without fracture, in the funereal din that is made by all this frenzy.

The wind came out due north. It was so favorable in its strength, and so fair for getting away from England, that the master of the Matutina decided to crowd her with canvass. The ork broke away in the foam as at a gallop, all sails spread, wind astern, bounding from wave to wave with rage and glee. The fugitives, enraptured, laughed.

England became obliterated; the fugitives had no longer anything around them but the sea.

All at once the night was terrible.

There was no more distance and space. The sky was turned into blackness and shut itself down upon the vessel. Slowly the fall of snow began. Some flakes appeared. One might have thought them souls. Nothing was longer visible on this the race course of the wind. One felt one's self delivered over. Everything possible is therein—deception.

It is by this cavernous obscurity that the polar whirlwind of snow makes its debut in our clime.

A vast turbid cloud, like the underbody of a hydra, weighed upon the ocean, and in places this livid belly adhered to the waves. Where it adhered there was the resemblance of pockets full of holes, exhaling vapor, and filling themselves with water. These suctions threw up here and there upon the waves cones of spume.

The boreal hurricane threw itself upon the ork; the ork flung up its heels therein. The gust and the vessel came together as though to insult each other.

In the first infuriate onset, not a sail was brailed up, not a jib was lowered, not a reef was taken in—so frenzied was the onward rush. The mast creaked and bent backward as though affrighted.

Cyclones, in our northern hemisphere, work from right and left, like the hands of a watch, with a whirling movement that equals sometimes 60 miles an hour. Though she was entirely at the mercy of this fierce rotatory assault, the ork behaved as though under control, with no other precaution than that of keeping herself upright, and of presenting her head to the first blast, while receiving another on her side, and avoiding one astern. This *quasi* prudence would have served no purpose in the event of the wind veering suddenly from one quarter to the opposite.

A hollow sound inflated an accessible region.

The bellowing of the abyss—nothing is comparable to this. It is the immense bestial voice of the world. What we call matter—that unfathomable organism, that amalgamation of immeasurable energies wherein one sometimes recognizes an imperceptible amount of horrifying intention, that cosmos blind and nocturnal, that Pan incomprehensible—has a cry, a cry strange, prolonged, obstinate, continued, which is less than the Ward and more than thunder. This cry, it is the tempest. Other voices, songs, melodies, clamor, words—issue from nests, from hatchings, from pairings, from marriages, from dwelling places; this one, the whirlwind, issues from this Nothing which is All. Other voices express the soul of the universe; this one tells of its monster. It is a shapeless howling. It is the inarticulate spoken by the indefinite. Fact, pathetic and full of terror! These noises carry on dialogues above and beyond man. They rise up, are lowered, fluctuate, induce waves of sound, give rise to all sorts of indignant surprises in the mind, now burst forth close to our ears with the importuning of a flourish on trumpets, now have the husky hoarseness of the far-off-disordered hurly-burly that resembled a language, and that is a language in truth; it is the effort that the world itself makes at speaking; it is the stammering of prodigy. In this wailing confusedly manifests itself all that an enormous sinster palpitation endures, undergoes, suffers, accepts and rejects; most frequently this wailing reasons falsely; seems to be an access of chronic malady, is rather a wide-spread epilepsy than a force employed; one imagines one's self assisting at a fall from an epileptic fit into the infinite. At intervals one has glimpses of the re-establishment of the normal order of things, one knows not what feeble attempt of chaos to reassert its sway over creation. At intervals it is a complaint; space laments and justifies itself, somewhat as though the cause of the world were being pleaded. One fancies that the universe is a lawsuit. One listens, one tries to seize the reasons assigned, the tremendous for and against. Such groaning of the shades has the tenacity of a syllogism.

# NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 30.

The registry lists will be at the Court-house to-day and to-morrow for revision. Those not registered will of course avail themselves of the opportunity.

Captain John B. Ford is strongly talked of as an independent candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. The Democracy feel able to knock everything into "pi" that comes in the way of the regular nominees.

Marshal Akers on Sunday afternoon shot a mad dog on Main street, near Sixth.

The Catholic churches were crowded to their utmost capacity on Sunday. The usual Easter services attracted the large number of people.

Five Amazonians, on Sunday afternoon, in the rear of the city, had a regular tearing, scratching, and gouging fight. It was caused by some domestic quarrel.

Silver creek is almost out of its banks.

Mr. Thomas T. Cox, aged sixty-five years, died of dropsy, at his residence on Lafayette street, on Sunday afternoon. He has been a citizen of New Albany for forty years past, and always stood high in the estimation of his acquaintances. He will be buried by the Temple of Honor No. 7 (of which he was a member) at 2 P. M. to-day.

On Saturday Judge Bicknell held a special session of the Common Pleas Court of Harrison county at Corydon in the absence of Judge Jewett. No important business was transacted.

The county jail of Harrison county has been vacant for nearly six months.

Conductor Thomas Hanlon, on the New Albany and Chicago railroad, report all the bottoms overflowed along the line of his road.

HARRISON CIRCUIT COURT.

This court, Judge Bicknell presiding, had three sittings last week, to-wit: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Jacob R. Furguson was tried for committing an indecent assault on a young girl about fifteen years old. He was found guilty and mulcted in the sum of $100, besides being sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail. The young man was rejoiced when he heard this, because uninvited visions of the Jeffersonville prison had often disturbed the serenity of his mind.

The case of the State vs. Jacob Godfrey for the killing of Hurst was continued at the instance of the defendant.

No other cases of importance were tried.

☞M. Henri Rochefort, who gained so much popularity a short time since by his attack upon the French Government in the satirical paper, the Lanterne, has been invited by more than five hundred electors of Paris to put up for one of the districts of that city. M. Rochefort communicates the fact to the Avenir National, and says he shall accept the invitation.

[OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1869.

Present, John D. Orrill, President, and all the members except Messrs. O'Reilly and Pope.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor, recommending the appointment of officers of elections for the ensuing year, which was referred to Committee on Elections, when Mr. Loeser, from said committee, reported a resolution appointing said officers, which was adopted.

A message was read from the Mayor, recommending the dismissal from the Almshouse of several inmates, which was referred to the Trustees and Committee on Almshouse.

Mr. Brobston presented a communication from Orlando Lane, Superintendent of the Almshouse, in refutation of charges alleged against him in the discharge af his duties, which was read and referred to the Trustees and Committee on Almshouse.

Mr. Downs, from Committee on Contracts, reported the following contracts, which were severally confirmed, viz:

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalks on both sides of Magazine street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalks on both sides of Market street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first.

L. H. King, to construct a sewer from the ditch sewer on the east side of Tenth street, along Tenth street to Lexington, and along Lexington to Fifteenth.

E. H. Whitesides, to improve the sidewalk on the East side of Tenth street, between Green and Grayson.

E. H. Whitesides, to improve Third cross street, from Portland avenue to Montgomery street.

Long & Tipton, to improve the sidewalk on the south side of Duncan street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

P. Helon, to improve the sidewalks on both sides of Fifteenth street, between Rowan and Duncan.

John Casey, to improve the sidewalks on the north side of Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Giles & Manayhan, to improve the alley from Fourteenth to Fifteenth, and between Madison and Walnut streets.

A. S. Robertson, to improve the sidewalks on both sides of Walnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Frank Crofoot, to improve Seventh street, from Grayson to Walnut.

Stengel & Ruther, to improve the alley between Third and Fourth streets, from its intersection with the first alley south of Breckinridge street to the south side of H. Skeers' property.

D. Tiernan, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Broadway and Logan streets.

John C. Dennis, to make new gutters on both sides of Second street, between Market and Jefferson.

Mr. Downs, from same, reported against the contract for the improvement of Campbell street, from Broadway to Jacob, M. W. Redd, contractor, which report was rejected, and the contract was approved.

Mr. Downs, from same, reported against the contract executed by E. D. Prewitt to improve the sidewalks west side of Twelfth street, between Chestnut and Magazine; which report was rejected, and the contract was approved.

Mr. Downs, from same, reported against the contract of L. H. King for improving the sidewalks both sides of Sixteenth street, from Chestnut to Broadway, which was rejected, and a resolution was adopted directing the Mayor to readvertise for bids to improve the east side.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards having assembled, J. Lawrence Smith was elected Trustee of the University in place of the Hon. James Guthrie, deceased, when, on motion, the joint session arose.

Mr. McAteer presented a resolution directing the Auditor to give to A. Rammers, City Tax Receiver, a quietus, he having settled in full with the city, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Brinkman & Dougherty, $59 50 for burying paupers.
L. & N. R. R. Co., $18 15 for transporting paupers.
Preston Rogers, $10 50, fees against the city.
Health officers, salaries for one month.
J. M. Winter, $8 for repairs to Market-houses.
J. H. Thomas & Co., $5 40 for work for the city.
Lapp & Bro., $12 90 and $6 for work for the city.
W. Kalfus, $4 for work for the city.
C. W. Field, $60 for hauling paupers.
Mitchell & Flynn, $45 50 for work for city.
P. Shelly, $1 for work for city.
Modenback & Wibben, $243 for paving intersection.
Charles Obst, $213 for paving intersection.
C. Murphy & Co., $644 33 for paving intersection.
J. J. Hair, $24, stationery furnished the city.
J. M. Summers, $231 75 for repairs to pumps.
Wm. Low, $280 for setting boundary stones.
F. Crofoot, $318 63, apportionment claims.

Mr. McAteer, from the Finance Committee, presented a report from the commissioners of the sinking fund, which was read and filed.

Mr. McAteer, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the fitting up of the old police office for the use of the commissioners of the sinking fund, which was adopted.

Mr. McAteer, from same, presented the claims of the following persons, which were severally referred, viz: L. D. Pearson, J. C. King, Turner Anderson, and judges' salaries.

Mr. McAteer, from same, presented a remonstrance against the improvement of Maple street from Eleventh to Twelfth street, which was referred to the Committee on Contracts.

On motion, the special order for 9 o'clock was suspended.

Mr. Dent, from Committee on Bonds, reported the following bonds, which were severally approved, viz:

Mrs. E. H. Gary, Superintendent Louisville Marine Hospital.
F. Hagan, Prosecuting Attorney.
J. S. Phelps & Co., tobacco warehousemen.

Mr. Vissman, from the Street Committee E. D., reported the following ordinances, from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read a second time and passed, as follows, viz:

An ordinance for improving part of Preston street, from Kentucky to Mechanic, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, LaRue, Loeser, Long, McAteer, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton.—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of Kentucky street, from Preston to Hancock, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, LaRue, Loeser, Long, McAteer, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of Floyd street, from Main to Fulton, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, German, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, Loeser, Long, McAteer, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling and Walton—21.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley (from Clay to Shelby and between Broadway and Laurel streets,) passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, German, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, LaRue, Loeser, Long, McAteer, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton—21.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley (from Clay street to the alley running north and south, and between Broadway and Gray streets,) passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, LaRue, Loeser, Long, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton—18.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read once, rule suspended and passed, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Campbell street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Gray street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Geiger street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Gray street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Shelby street.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read a second time and passed, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks south side of Chestnut, from First to Floyd street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Jefferson, from Campbell to Wenzel street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Linden, from East to Floyd street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks north side of Jefferson, from Wenzel street eastwardly to H. Waltring's east line.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on south side of Chestnut, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on west side Garden, between Green street and Bardstown turnpike.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on south side of Gray, between Brook and Floyd streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on south side Jefferson, from Wenzel street eastwardly to Jacob Steller's east line.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for sidewalks on First street from Washington to Fulton, Henry Wibben, contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the opening of Brent street, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported a resolution authorizing the deepening of Dry run, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, permitting the Rolling Mill Company to lay a pipe from their house on Brook street to the river, which was adopted.

Mr. Downs presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to renew the city's note of $35,000 due at the Bank of Kentucky, which was adopted.

Dr. Walling presented the resignation of Dr. Lewis Rogers as a member of the Board of Health, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Coke, from the Revision Committee, submitted a deed from R. C. Flournoy and wife, to the city of the alley west of First street, and 170 feet south of St. Catherine street, and running west 200 feet, which was received and ordered to be recorded.

Mr. Byrne, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution approving the apportionment of a well at Seventh and High streets, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Byrne, from the same, at 10 o'clock, at the next meeting was made the special order to consider the ordinance relating to the removal of garbage and cleaning of streets.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported a deed from Isham Henderson to the city, for the ground on the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Portland Avenue, to open said intersection for the sum of $900, which was received and ordered to be recorded.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were read, rule suspended, and passed, as follows, viz:

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Fifth or Pope street, and from Ward street south to the east and west alley, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, LaRue, Loeser, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling and Walton—18.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of Ward street passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, Loeser, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling and Walton—18.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of Seventeenth street (from Chestnut to Broadway) passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, Loeser, Long, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton—19.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley (from Chestnut to Madison, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets) passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, LaRue, Loeser, Long, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton—21.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Broadway to second east and west alley, north of Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Downs, Dent, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, LaRue, Loeser, Long, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—20.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Fifth to Sixth and between Ward and Kentucky streets, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, LaRue, Loeser, Long, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton—21.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Sixth street eastwardly to its intersection with Ward street, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Hughes, Jenkins, LaRue, Loeser, Long, Monsch, O'Connor, Robinson, Vissman, Walling, and Walton—21.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read once, rule suspended and passed, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Portland avenue, from Eighth to Eleventh cross street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Portland avenue, from Twenty-sixth street to east line of Allen's property.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Madison, from Eighteenth to Montgomery street.

Mr. Robinson presented a resolution authorizing the repairs of the intersection of Seventeenth and Bank streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton presented a resolution for footways at Twelfth and Broadway streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Duerson presented a communication from the assessor, which was read and referred to a special committee of Messrs. Duerson, Walton, and Byrne.

Mr. Duerson presented a resolution granting duplicate tax receipts to R. Veech, which was adopted.

Mr. Brobston, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported the following separate ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were read once, rule suspended and passed:

An ordinance to dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Wenzel and Franklin streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Franklin and Cabell streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Fifth and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Third and Oak streets.

Mr. Brobston, from same, reported separate resolutions approving the following apportionments, which were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of cistern at Seventeenth and Duncan streets, J. S. Applegate, contractor.

Apportionment of cistern at Second-cross and Montgomery streets, J. S. Applegate, contractor.

Mr. Heinig, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz:

T. R. Cardoni, tavern, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
J. P. Besancon, tavern, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Alexander & Hatcher, tavern, corner of Market and Seventh streets.
Thos. F. Evans, tavern, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets.
Chas. Fischendorf, tavern, Water street, Portland.
Otto Brohn, tavern, No. 88 Fourth street, between Main and Market.
John Norman, tavern, Market street, between Eleventh and Chapel.
W. H. Newhall, tavern, Front street, Portland.
S. B. Preuss, change coffeehouse to tavern.
Mrs. S. E. Martin, tavern, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
P. Droppelman, tavern, corner of Market and Third streets.
Adam Reinbold, tavern, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.
Michael Mittlebuhler, tavern, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Wm. Knoeller, tavern, Market street, between Third and Fourth.
Wm. Cawein, coffeehouse, Third street, between Main and Market.
George Herman, coffeehouse, No. 61 Third street, between Main and Market.
Patrick Quinlan, coffeehouse, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Louis Keck, coffeehouse, Twelfth street, between Main and Market.
Samuel F. Cornell, coffeehouse, Jefferson street, between Fifth and Center.
Conrad Koch, coffeehouse, Market street, between Third and Fourth.
Francis Brou, coffeehouse, Green street, between Third and Fourth streets.

Mr. Long presented a resolution for a bridge over Beargrass creek at Main street straightened, which was adopted.

Mr. Long presented propositions from Messrs. Westermond, Raymond, and Morris Southwick & Co., agents, to sell lands to the city for quarry purposes, which were referred to the Special Committee.

Mr. Long presented a resolution for the improvement of the sidewalks on Jefferson, between Shelby and Campbell streets, which was adopted.

On motion, the board adjourned.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

# River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | MAJ. ANDERSON | 10 A. M. |
| Cincinnati | ST. CHARLES | 5 P. M. |
| Henderson | MORNING STAR | 5 P. M. |
| St. Louis | TOM FARROW | 12 M. |
| New Orleans | VIRGINIA | 5 P. M. |

ARRIVALS—March 28.

St. Charles, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Cin.
Argosy, Vevay.
Robert Burns, N. O.
Gen. Buell, Cin.
Silver Moon, Cin.
Louisiana, Cin.
Robert Moore, Nashville.

DEPARTURES—March 28.

St. Charles, Cin.
Tempest, Omaha.
Argosy, N. O.
Robert Moore, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Nashville.
Silver Moon, Memphis.
Robert Burns, Pittsburg.

ARRIVALS—March 29.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Glendale, Pittsburg.
Palestine, Henderson.
Morning Star, Henderson.
Sandy, Leavenworth.
Shamrock, St. Louis.
Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Red Rover, Salt river.
Charmer, Evansville.

DEPARTURES—March 28.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Shamrock, Cin.
Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Louisiana, N. O.
Sandy, Leavenworth.
Gen. Buell, Cin.
Glendale, St. Louis.
Palestine, Henderson.
Charmer, Cin.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.
Lena, Portland.
Morning Star, city wharf.
Rose Hite, Portland.
Virginia, city wharf.
Red Rover, city wharf.

THE RIVER is at a splendid boating stage, and rising rapidly. On the falls there is sufficient water for the largest class of boats. Last evening the marks showed 14 feet 10 inches water in the canal, 12 feet 10 inches water in the chute, and 11 feet 10 inches water on the rocks—a rise of 2 feet 9 inches since our last report. Sunday night a heavy rain fell. Yesterday the weather was clear and pleasant, a genuine spring day. Last night the weather was cooler, with a dash of hail, followed by a heavy rain. Business on the wharf yesterday was not very brisk.

The Morning Star, from Henderson yesterday, had a big trip of freight and people. She is the regular mail packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

The Tom Farrow and barges will leave the city wharf at noon to-day for St. Louis.

The Virginia was detained yesterday repairing her machinery, and will leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. to-day. She is a regular packet of the Louisville and New Orleans line, and is a fine, fleet boat, Captain Holcroft, master, and Charlie Schotz, clerk, are her chief officers.

The Kentucky river packet Dove No. 2 brought down yesterday 30 hhds tobacco, 350 bales hay, considerable miscellaneous freight, and a cabin full of people. She had a fair up trip of both freight and passengers.

The Glendale, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, discharged considerable freight here, and descended the falls.

The Sandy came in from Leavenworth yesterday with a lot of corn and tobacco for this point, and returned last evening.

The Red Rover, all the way from "the banks of Old Salt River, that roaring river wild," arrived yesterday with a full load of hay.

The Charmer, from Evansville, with her guards flat in the water, discharged a fine lot of freight here yesterday, and passed up for Cincinnati.

The Louisiana arrived from Cincinnati Sunday afternoon, and laid over until yesterday morning to accommodate shippers. She added a lot of stock, pork, and sundries, and departed for New Orleans yesterday morning.

The Robert Moore, from Nashville to Cincinnati, passed up Sunday, after discharging 45 car wheels, 86 sheets of iron, and 13 hhds of tobacco.

The Emma Floyd, for Nashville, added 100 bbls of plaster, 100 bbls of cement, and 25 tons of miscellaneous freight here Sunday.

The Shamrock, from St. Louis, discharged 115 sacks of oats and a few lots of sundries here yesterday.

The Tempest departed for Omaha Sunday with all the freight she could stow, the greater portion of which was received here.

The express line steamer, Champion, will leave here for St. Louis to-morrow.

Saturday night, as the steamer New York was receiving a lot of hay at Twelve-mile point below the city, a bale of hay, weighing 400 lbs., was rolled against one of the crew, knocking him over a bluff bank and injuring him severely.

On Friday the case of Chas. Lattimer vs. the city of Columbus was decided in the United States District Court at Columbus by the jury returning a verdict for the defendant. Lattimer claimed $100,000 damages for the loss of the steamer B. P. Cheeney, which was captured by the Confederates at Columbus in August, 1861.

The steamer Pilot, a small craft on the Wabash river, brought to Clinton, says a Vincennes exchange, a big cargo of unhonored women from the city of Terre Haute. The citizens of Clinton, learning this, turned out en masse and stoned her—the boat. The Pilot cut loose and moved along with her precious cargo. Served 'em right. They deserved to be stoned for attempting to harass and misguide that innocent village.

A floating hotel is to be opened on the Hudson river. A steamboat is to be towed to Pollipell's Island, in Newburgh Bay, near Cornwall, where she will be permanently anchored. She will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, refurnished and repainted, and so altered as to convert her into a first-class summer boarding-house.

The wharf-master at Evansville is planting locust posts, with ring bolts attached, on the levee, for the convenience of steamers.

The Fayette, recently introduced into the Pittsburg and Parkersburg trade, has been sold to the Portsmouth and Big Sandy Packet Company for $15,000 cash.

The keel is laid and most of the frame is up of the new United States Mail Line steamer, now being built by James Howard & Co., at Jeffersonville. The boat will be completed in sixty days.

The George W. Cheek, in backing out from Memphis, tore off sixty feet of the larboard guard of the Coosa, damaging her to the amount of $500.

The new Northern Line steamer Minneapolis, it is expected, will be ready to leave Pittsburg for the Upper Mississippi about the 10th of April.

Steamboating in Red and Ouachita rivers is said to have been good the past season. In the Camden trade there were six side-wheel boats running, whereas there were never more than two before the war. The St. Mary's made some money in that trade.

In an affray on the steamer Julia, at St. Louis, William Bates, one of the engineers of that boat, was seriously cut by a razor in the hands of a negro roustabout of bad character. The gash inflicted was on the side of the neck, in the region of the carotid artery, but happily striking no vital part.

Capt. D. D. Dannals, of the steamer Lotus No. 2, has contracted at Pittsburg for a new boat for the Red River trade, which will be finished and ready for business by June or July at the furthest. Her dimensions will be: Length, 150 feet; beam, 37 feet; hold, 4½ feet; three boilers, 22 feet long; two engines, cylinders 15 inches in diameter, with 5 feet stroke.

Dispatches from St. Louis last night bring us the intelligence of the destruction by fire of four fine steamers. About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the steamer Ben Johnson, lying at the foot of Washington avenue, and in less than fifteen minutes the Henry Adkins, next above, and the Carrie V. Kountz and Gerard B. Allen, below, were a mass of flames and their entire upper works destroyed. The Fanny Scott and two other boats adjoining the Allen were cut loose and floated down stream, and, although the Carrie V. Kountz followed swiftly after them still burning, they escaped unharmed. All of the boats were loading for the mountains. The value of the boats and the amount of insurance cannot be given at this writing. The Carrie V. Kountz was a bran-new side-wheeler just completed at Pittsburg, and was on her first trip.

Our Correspondence.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

ON BOARD STEAMER LECLAIRE NO. 2,
DANVILLE, TENNESSEE,
SATURDAY MORNING, March 27, 1869.

We have about fifteen passengers, all merchants. The most of them are men who have been dealing at Evansville, but desire to change their place of purchasing, and we hope that they may receive such encouragement from our merchants as will secure their trade. We have on board 280 bales cotton, 200 bags peanuts, 150 sacks corn and quite a large lot of miscellaneous freight, sheeting, cotton yarns, &c.

We have for E. W. & L. P. Kennedy, 136 bales cotton; D. H. Davis, 41 bales, Geo. W. Wicks, 34 bales; also for Griffith, Ballard & Co., 159 sacks corn; and, for reshipment to Cincinnati, 47 bales cotton and 184 bags peanuts.

We will arrive at the city wharf on Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Yours, &c., J. W. W.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, March 29.—The Westmoreland passed down before daylight yesterday; Richmond about 12 M., flat on the water and a good passenger trip; P. W. Strader passed up to-day, but did not leave manifest. Weather very changeable—warm with showers. River rising slowly. Business moderate.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Weather disagreeable. Raining all day, preventing business on the landing. Arrived and departed the packets. Monongahela 14 feet 6 inches and rising. Allegheny 15 feet; at Oil City 11 feet and rising.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Raining. Monongahela river 14 feet 6 inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Warm and showery. River rising. Arrived—Belle Memphis. Departed—Rubicon for St. Louis; Silver Spray, Cora S, and Alaska for Cincinnati; Fort Gibson for Arkansas river; Julia for Vicksburg; Carroll and Richmond for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Departed: Mollie Able and Shark, for St. Louis; Mary Houston and Longworth, for Louisville. Arrived: Bismarck, Kilgour and Louisville.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—River rising slowly; 19 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived: Havana, from Cincinnati; Ella Hughes and Umpire, from Upper Cumberland. In port: Phillips and Rowena, with a load of coal.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Arrived: Robert Burns, from New Orleans; Tom Farrow, from Pittsburg; R. R. Hudson, from Wheeling; Robert Moore, from Nashville. Departed: Wauanita, for Pittsburg; Tom Farrow, for St. Louis. River 40 feet; rising; 62 feet under bridge. Weather fair. Warm.

CAIRO, March 29.—Magenta, from St. Louis to New Orleans, at 11 P. M.; Strader, from New Orleans to Louisville, at 10 A. M.; Clifton, from Memphis to Cincinnati, at 1 A. M.; Cairo, from Memphis to St. Louis, at 2 A. M.; Norman, from Memphis to Evansville, noon; Octavia, from Cincinnati to Cairo, at 3 P. M.; Nashville packet, 3 P. M.; Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, at 4 P. M. River rose 3 inches. Raining.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Arrived—Illinois, from Peoria; Lizzie Gill, from New Orleans, Raven, from the Ohio river; Messenger, from Pittsburg; Diamond, from Keokuk; City of Cairo, from Memphis; Golden Era, from Missouri river. Departed—Kellogg and barges and Olive Branch, for New Orleans; Phil. Sheridan, for Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, for Memphis; City of Pekin, for Peoria. River still rising, and the upper streams swelling. Weather showery during the morning, but clear and cooler this afternoon.

From Our Exchanges.

The Vicksburg Herald, of the 25th, says:

The Rubicon got off yesterday evening, and had just gotten around the point, when she broke her towhead and ran through herself, breaking both heads of the larboard cylinder.

Mattingly, Flowerree & Co's coal fleet which have been lying at the opposite shore broke loose about six o'clock last evening. There were some fifteen of them, and crowds of our citizens were out to see the sight and witness the tug Cleveland towing them to the bank. One of the barges seemed to be in a sinking condition.

Friend Tom, of the snag-boat R. E. DeRussy, lets us hear from him again in the following:

U. S. STEAMER R. E. DERUSSY,
GAINES' LANDING, ARK., March 10, 1869.

RIVER REPORTER—The United States snag-boat R. E. DeRussy has, since December 16, 1868, been working between Ozark Island and Vicksburg. During the time she has been at work she has removed one hundred and fifty-one dangerous snags from the channel of the river, and cut down four thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven trees situated on caving banks and likely to form snags. We are now about through with the work in this vicinity and will go to Mound City, Ill., for a few days to repair, preparatory to going up the Missouri river, where we will work during the summer.

The Natchez Democrat of the 21st says:

We have just heard the particulars of a trial of speed between the Pargoud and the Dexter. The Pargoud left New Orleans four hundred yards behind the Dexter, and passed the latter when she landed at the Stock Landing. At Baton Rouge the Pargoud took a tow of coal, and while she was towing it the Dexter came in sight. When the Pargoud landed at Bayou Sara the Dexter passed her without landing, and when the Pargoud got under way she was about nine hundred yards behind the Dexter. In running from Bayou Sara to Tunica the Pargoud gained about seventy-five yards. Both boats landed at Red river wharfboat.

When the Pargoud left Red river she was a mile or so behind the Dexter, but overtook her at Fort Adams, where both boats ran abreast and actually looked as though lashed together. In this way they ran without interruption to the foot of Natchez Island. At Ellis Cliffs the Pargoud would have run ahead, but the Dexter kept her crowded to the bank. Capt. White appealed to be let go, but in vain. Finally the boats parted, and the Pargoud gained about half her length, running to the head of the island. The Dexter then took the inside shore coming up the eddy, and compelled the Pargoud to cross twice before reaching Natchez. So the Dexter arrived at the Natchez wharf about three hundred yards in advance, after a most hotly contested race.

The Vicksburg Times of the 26th says:

Mr. O'Neal, of the Salvor Wrecking Company, tells us that the work of getting out the Ruth's cargo is progressing with success, between four and five hundred barrels of flour and a number of barrels of pork having been taken out. He thinks two-thirds of the flour will be saved.

We learn that the merchants of the city are making efforts to organize a packet line to run from this city to Natchez, of which the Newsboy has already gone in advance. This looks like work. The only way to bring trade to our city is to go after it—hunt it up, and then keep it—and not only keep it, but work to increase it continually.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Saturday, says:

Henry Murty was many years ago employed as a deck-hand about Pittsburg on steamers owned by the Poe family. More lately he was with Captain Tom Rogers on the St. Louis and New Orleans packet W. H. Osborn. Captain Rogers was his warmest friend, taking great interest in his welfare, and befriending him by example and advice in such a manner that Henry entertained a strong affection for him. Henry was only a deck-hand or fireman, and certainly never rose to a higher grade than watchman, but he was a shrewd fellow when sober, which he generally was. He seemed contented with his position and his wages, little thinking what great things were in store for him. It will be remembered with what ghastly minuteness there was published in the papers less than two years ago, an account of the discovery of the decomposing corpse of a human being in the lonely room of a large building in this city. The corpse was that of a man named Sullivan. Henry Murty was this man's cousin and his heir. Sullivan was an old citizen of unsociable disposition and habits, and was possessed of great wealth, as the sequel shows. Murty, as heir of the deceased, through the agency of his lawyer, Mr. Broadhead, was lately handed the sum of one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, and the real estate, lands and stocks which accrue to him will raise the entire amount of wealth now possessed by this lately friendless and seemingly contented Irishman to four or five hundred thousand dollars. What'll he do with it?

The New Orleans Bulletin of Friday, says: At an early hour yesterday morning the steamer Flicker was blown from her moorings at Algiers, across the bow of the Spanish man-of-war, knocking a hole in her side large enough to drive a horse and wagon through. She was taken away by a tow-boat.

A barge containing 6,000 barrels of coal, belonging to Messrs. Wood & Coyle, sunk at the foot of Julia street. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1869.

## LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER,

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

*With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.*

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The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

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*A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.*

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To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

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*A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.*

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An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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*[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]*

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

Houses are in demand in Uniontown.

The fruit in the Purchase is as yet uninjured.

The Paducah Kentuckian will be published as a morning paper after to-day.

The base ball season opened at Maysville Saturday with a grand match game.

The dwelling of Dr. Charles Shackleford, near Hopkinsville, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

Harvey Moore, of Hopkinsville, had his hand cut nearly off by a circular saw which he was running.

McCracken county is talking of investing $200,000 in the bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

Jesse R. Grant and daughter returned to their home in Covington on Saturday from Washington.

There are five candidates for constable in the Second District of Covington—all Democrats.

A little son of Thomas Dennison, of Covington, fell into a tub of boiling water on Saturday, and was badly scalded.

Wm. McDowell, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Dry Ridge, Grant county, on the 20th inst., aged seventy-seven years.

The store of Thomas Hartford, at North Benson, Franklin county, was entered by burglars Saturday night and robbed of $75.

Carter J. Estes committed suicide at Paducah Friday, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was a man of temperate habits, and no cause is known for the rash act.

The Uniontown Democrat, in a gentle hint to delinquent subscribers, offers to furnish stamps to pay the postage on letters containing remittances.

Mr. Birch Musselman, of Covington, is about to engage in the manufacture of tobacco at Frankfort. He has made an arrangement with the keeper of the penitentiary to use convict labor.

The Covington Journal says there is a gentleman in that city who once had a horse trade with Ulysses S. Grant, and for a long time lived a near neighbor to him in Missouri; but he is not an office-seeker, and withal a Democrat. He will sell his claim to an appointment to some patriotic Radical.

About three months since Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sparks, both mutes of Williamstown, had a daughter born unto them. Great anxiety was felt by the friends of the family as to whether the misfortune of the parents had been transmitted to their child. It has recently been demonstrated that the child can hear, and hopes are entertained that it will be able to articulate as other children.

The Paducah Herald says: "We have just learned of an affray which occurred in Graves county last Friday. A man by the name of Bob Glover ran off with the wife of Jones Glover (the Glovers were cousins); the injured man either came upon the other Glover, or was following him up, when Bob. Glover fired upon Jones with a rifle, the ball passing through his left lung. It is thought he cannot recover. Bob. Glover thus far has eluded the officers of the law."

The Paducah Kentuckian of Thursday says: "Col. Geo. McLeod, the chief engineer of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, is in the city, on business connected with the road. We learn that he has been examining with the view to the location of the main freight and passenger depot for his road, and thinks the present depot of the Paducah and Gulf road, on Broadway, is the most eligible site. It is now contemplated to build a large and fine union depot for the use of both roads, having four tracks running into and through the depot—one passenger and one freight track for each road—these tracks to be extended to the river, warehouses, or any other local depot that the interests of the road may require.'.

When smallpox made its appearance at Newport Barracks, about two months since, a place was provided on the bank of the Licking river, a short distance above the city, to which all soldiers who became affected with the terrible disease were sent for treatment. Tents were pitched, and every arrangement made to render the patients comfortable. The last of the cases having got well a few days since, the tents were burned, and the soldiers returned to the barracks for instructions as to what disposition they should make of their blankets. They were ordered to burn them also, but when they went back to the place they found, to their surprise, that in their absence twenty-one of the blankets had been stolen. We may expect to hear of a sudden increase of smallpox cases in Covington and Newport shortly.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Seventy-two cotton and woolen mills are being erected in Georgia.

Items about land buyers from the North fill all the Southern papers.

Wheeling, West Virginia, has a velocipede rink.

A hen in Maury county, Tenn., lays bottle-shaped eggs.

Velocipedes are excluded from the park in Savannah, Ga., by order of the City Council.

A negro burglar was shot and killed in Norfolk, Va., Wednesday night, while in the act of entering a store.

Gen. Stoneman thinks that if a negro is fit to be Governor of Virginia he is fit to be a policeman.

Col. Dice robbed Joseph Wilson of $2,700 near Warrensburgh, Mo., last week. Dice was thrown into the county jail by the sheriff.

An Atlanta velocipedist has challenged a Macon amateur for a race for $150 a side. The challenge was accepted, and the race will come off shortly.

The new freight line from New York to New Orleans, via Savannah, Georgia, has been opened.

Gabriel Turner, a native of Kentucky and one of the pioneers of Missouri, died in Marion county, Mo., on the 21st inst., aged 74 years.

The spring business in Charleston, S. C., is the best that has been known since the war. The hotels are filled with strangers and the merchants have all they can do to fill their orders.

The postmaster at Hampton, Va., has been displaced, and Mrs. Bainbridge, mother-in-law to Major General Reynolds, United States army, has been appointed to fill the place.

All negrodom about Meridian, Miss., is on a bone hunt. Some man has advertised in that place for the purchase of bones, and the negroes are wild in the hunt in consequence.

The Irish Aid Emigrant Society of Virginia, chartered by the Legislature, is to be organized, and a savings bank and a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Irish race in the South are to be established in Richmond.

The little village of Newburg, Gasconade county, Mo., was thrown into a fever of excitement a few days ago, on the occasion of its belle, Miss Mary Lamb, giving birth to an heir. The ballad, "Mary had a little lamb," is all the rage in that village just now.

Mrs. P. H. Gibbs, of Stephensville, Erath county, Texas, has brought suit against the Christian Advocate, Galveston, for $10,000 for libel. The suit is based on alleged charges or insinuations in the columns of the Advocate that Mrs. Gibbs had poisoned her husband.

Last week Thomas Newton, a lad, committed suicide near Ashland, Tenn., by jumping from the top of a bluff into the Cumberland river, because his parents had forbidden his sweetheart, a young miss of the neighborhood,

to visit the house. His body has not yet been recovered.

Information is wanted of Peter H. Hale, who was a clerk in the Treasury Department in 1860, and mysteriously disappeared just before the opening of the war. He is supposed to have gone into the Confederate service. His wife, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Northfield, Washington county, Vermont, will be thankful for any tidings of him. Southern exchanges please notice.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal says: A very singular accident happened to the wife of one of our most industrious and steady young mechanics, night before last, while she was undergoing the painful operation of having her first child taken from her by force. By some unknown cause the bed fell, causing her to fall and break her arm. The most singular part of the circumstance is that only a few weeks ago she fell and broke her leg, and was still suffering from it when she received this last injury. The child was dead when delivered.

Allusion was made a few days ago to the fact that a negro woman in Limestone county, Alabama, had given birth to twins, one white and the other black. A correspondent gives the following account of a similar freak of nature: "In Morgan county, Alabama, in 1848, a Mrs. D. gave birth to triplets, two of them being white and the other black. The two former were male and female, the latter a male. The mother of these children was one-fourth Indian, but had a white husband. The mother and her three children are now living and moving in respectable society near Indianola, Texas."

The circumstances connected with the killing of H. Rives Pollard, editor of the Southern Opinion, at Richmond, Va., by young James Grant, are fresh in the minds of our readers. The sequel to this tragic affair is found in the following marriage announcement, from the Richmond papers of the 19th inst.: "On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, DD., Mr. Reuben Ford, of Goochland county, Va., to Mary Stuart, daughter of W. H. Grant, Esq., of this city. No cards." The Mr. Reuben Ford referred to is the young man mentioned in the article in the Southern Opinion which brought about the death of Mr. Pollard.

### As Unstable as Water.

President Grant is always ready enough to take a position, but he doesn't appear to be disposed to "fight it out on that line." He proclaimed to members of committees and others, before he was President, that he would not, until after his inauguration, make known his intended appointments even to those who were to receive them, and yet the fact comes to light, that he probably made ten times as many personal promises in advance of his assumption of office as any other President elect ever did. He asked that the country should understand distinctly through one of the committees, with which he had an interview, that both the War Department and the Navy Department should be filled by civilians and not by military men, and yet he appointed a mere military man to one of them and a civilian to neither. He made up a Cabinet apparently upon his own judgment and reconstructed it in less than a week upon the judgment of others, and is said to be about to reconstruct it again, nobody knows upon whose judgment. He nominated, as his first Secretary of the Treasury, a merchant of one set of principles, and, as his second, a politician of a directly opposite set of principles. One of his very first acts in office was to revoke certain pardons granted by his predecessor, but, learning from his own Attorney General that his act was illegal, he backed out and let the pardoned men go free. He gave notice to his friends, that, although he was elected by a party, they need not expect him to be the representative of a party, and yet he is, thus far, as thoroughly partisan in regard both to measures and men as he can possibly be. He declared with the utmost vehemence that the tenure-of-office law must be utterly repealed before he would enter upon the discharge of the executive functions; then, by a midnight compromise with a committee of the Senate, he agreed to the retention of all that is obnoxious in the law; and, the very next day, he announced to his friends that upon second thought he didn't like the compromise, and now he is working for its defeat. He declared in the strongest terms that Georgia was a reconstructed State, and that there was no power in Congress or in any or all of the departments of the Government to degrade her from her Statehood, and yet, while Congress is making all haste to remand her to the condition of a territory and a satrapy, he does not interpose one word for her salvation and the protection of the Constitution. Some of our Radical friends thought that they had, in Grant, a terrible lion to deal with, but they find that they can clamber upon his back and tug away at his ears, mane, and tail, without the least danger from tooth or claw.

### The Watch-Dog.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, Grant's special pet, has been called by his fond friends the "watch-dog of the Treasury." He seems to be showing the character of his claim to the title. In the deficiency bill of his committee, an appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Treasury is followed by a proviso that "hereafter there shall *only be*" a Superintendent of the Treasury-building at a salary of $2,500 per annum, with various clerks, messengers, laborers, &c. This is quite cunningly expressed, the words "*only be*" looking for all the world like *retrenchment*, though the fact is that all the officers enumerated are now legalized *for the first time*, never having been known hitherto by or to the law. Under the act of 1853, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint one of the disbursing clerks as Superintendent of the building "*without additional compensation*," and such has been the rule till now, but the deficiency bill erects this unpaid office, involving only nominal duties, into a regular bureau, with its salaried superintendent, clerks, messengers, &c., &c., at an expense of more than $50,000 a year to the Government. The attention of a member of the committee was called to this matter before the bill was reported to Congress, and he said that the section objected to was "*a pet section of Mr. Washburne's and could not be altered.*" So the pet section stood, and one of Washburne's pet politicians from his own town was appointed Superintendent, with the high salary attached to the office and the unlimited control over all the disbursements for contingent expenses of fourteen bureaus in the Treasury Department. We are afraid that Washburne's title of Watch-dog might be as well without the "watch."

### President Grant's Staff.

The formal annunciation is made that President Grant has, for the present, assigned four gentlemen of his late military staff, Brevet Brigadier Generals, to certain duties in the Executive Department. How many persons he had upon his military staff in the war we do not know, but the fair presumption is that he will gather all of them around him in his new position. He sends messages to Congress by members of his military staff, he issues civil orders through members of his military staff, and he performs most of his other executive functions through members of his military staff. Like an old cripple, he can't move a step without his staff. He seems to think, that, far from having surrendered any of his powers and privileges as General-in-chief, he is as much General as he ever was, if not a good deal more, a General with the people of the United States as his army and the District of Columbia as his barracks. We are afraid that a great many important ideas must remain excluded from his head, whilst the military idea fills the whole space and longs for room to swell. Washington and Jackson and Taylor were all military men, and they were longer in the service than Grant, but, when they became the chief magistrates of the country, they laid gracefully and utterly aside their military habits of thinking and acting, and performed their high civil duties just as they would have done if their shoulders had never felt the touch of epaulettes.

☞ The Democrats of Texas say that they will elect their candidate for Governor. Oh yes, they may elect him, but what relation is there in these times between a Democrat's election and his installation in office?

☞ Three or four days ago ex-President Johnson was reported dead. But the latest intelligence is that Johnson is on his feet and Grant on his back.

### Radical Dissatisfaction.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, well known as the ablest and most influential Radical paper in New England, is, like several other Radical organs of talent, respectability, and influence, dissatisfied with the state of affairs at Washington. It complains of the President's taking up small men for great places. It denounces his "nepotism" as entirely unworthy of one in his high position. The editor says: "It would be useless to deny that the Presidential appointments are made and canvassed at the capital in a manner that does not strengthen the new administration in the hearts of the people." But, while the better and wiser portion of the Radical editors speak thus, the more selfish and abject, and, we must say, the more numerous portion are continually proclaiming in the ears of the President, that everything done by him is the perfection of wisdom and patriotism. And the great danger, the strong probability, nay, the seeming certainty, is, that he will give all heed to his flatterers, including himself, and none at all to those who have the virtue, the manliness, and the bravery to give him sound and healthful counsels. The struggle between the different sets of his old supporters for the complete possession of him will pretty soon, we presume, be decided. The possession of him by the better class of Republicans would undoubtedly be the next best thing to his possession of himself, and we do not *wholly* despair of his obtaining even *that*.

### Longstreet's Griefs.

When Gen. Longstreet placed himself before the nation, or was placed before it by President Grant, in the attitude of a candidate for the Surveyorship of the Port of New Orleans, he no doubt thought that he had drained the full measure of his humiliation. He supposed that he had tasted the dregs; and, although they were nearly as bitter in his belly as they had been in his mouth, he anticipated no additional suffering. But, alas for him, he now sees, to his dismay, that he has a cruel ordeal to pass in the Senate. The question as to his confirmation is to come up in that body, and the issue is said to be in great doubt. The opposition to him is represented as strong and implacable. A considerable number if not most of the Radical Senators allege, that, if "treason is to be made odious," hundreds of Federal officers who fought on the Federal side through all the war, often bleeding and often maimed, shall not by their votes remain in private stations to leave a grand berth for Gen. Longstreet, who fought for the rebellion so long as he could hope to accomplish anything thereby, and then, in order to win Federal favor, abandoned every principle, association, opinion, and sentiment, that he had ever held in all his life. If we were in the Senate, we would not vote against Longstreet for what he did in the war, but we would cast a score of votes against him, if we had them, for what he has done since.

### Mr. Boutwell.

To have a man as Secretary of the Treasury who will honestly collect the revenue is said to be worth $75,000,000 a year to the country.—[Radical exchange.

But we have great doubts whether a member of Congress capable of charging President Johnson with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln will collect the revenue honestly or do anything else honestly. Mr. Boutwell has never shown himself zealous and active in the correction of public abuses. He has never displayed any zeal or activity except where partisan or personal ends seemed likely to be enhanced thereby. Although it has long been notorious that only a small proportion of the money collected by the tax-gatherers has reached the public treasury, he has neither originated nor urged the adoption of any policy or measure calculated or intended to prevent or arrest or punish the theft and robbery. He has seemed willing to fold his arms and to avoid carefully all molestation of his political friends in their regular business of seizing the public revenue to pay themselves for past services and to secure the perpetuation of the power of their party. He is not without talent, but he has never shown financial talent or any other quality, political, intellectual, or moral, illustrating or even suggesting or hinting his fitness for the position into which the Radical Senators, for their own purposes, have succeeded in thrusting him.

### The Missouri Test Oath.

The test-oath case, carried by General Frank Blair from a Missouri court to the Supreme Court of the United States, was to come up before that tribunal on the 24th inst., but we are not informed whether it did or not. The question is whether the Missouri test oath, by which General Blair was excluded from the polls on the ground of alleged disloyalty, is or is not constitutional. The Supreme Court ought to decide the question squarely, but we doubt whether the Supreme Court will decide it in any shape. That court has, since the advent of the rule of Radicalism, lost much of its claim to public confidence. It has shown, on some important occasions, that it lacks the courage to bring itself into collision with the dominant political party by rendering any decision which could be construed as bearing either directly or indirectly upon political matters if the bearing would be likely to offend Congress. When a judicial tribunal ceases to have the nerve to say that its soul is its own, it should cease to have a soul, or a body either.

### The Sex Broken Loose on Grant.

When President Grant began to appoint postmistresses, he got himself "in for it." Only a few days have passed, and yet an army of women, each one as loquacious as a score of men, have, it is said, reinforced the great host of male office-seekers at Washington. Grant has been considerably accustomed to dealing with men, but even his friends acknowledge that he gets along awkwardly with women, partly because he is unaccustomed to their ways and partly because they are a terribly difficult sex to get along with. He often tries to say "no" to them in a modified tone, but his "no" sounds so much like "yes" that the women all answer, "thank you, Grant," and go away under the full impression that they have his promise. We shall not be surprised if the women nearly monopolize the postoffices. Well, we shall not quarrel with them or with Grant on that account. If the dear creatures will not yield so far to their proverbial curiosity as to peep into any of the rose-scented letters directed to us, we think that we shall get along with them very pleasantly.

### Overcome.

A notice was stuck up on the door of the White House last Saturday that the President was too sick to be seen. We were expecting such a notice from day to day, well convinced that it would come soon. It took four weeks of the annoyances and perplexities of the Presidential office to make Harrison sick, only three to exhaust Grant. The latter, to be sure, is a much younger and physically stronger man than Harrison was, but he probably has to encounter three office-hunters where Harrison faced one. We hope that he will soon be upon his feet again, and that he will take the precaution to seek lessons from some old stagers as to the best way to avoid being killed by importunities. Harrison at the end of his first week had his hand tied up to save it from being shaken, and Grant should, perhaps, get his resolution tied up, when he happens to have a good one, to prevent that from being shaken.

☞ Men apply to Grant for office, but they find in nearly all cases that he has already promised the offices. Most of his promises are said to have been made before his inauguration, and not a few of them before his election. This plan of promises is a bad one. Although generally practiced hitherto upon a very limited scale when at all, it has not been regarded as by any means suggestive of disinterestedness, impartiality, and purity.

☞ We behold "old Spoons" still briskly at work stirring the Georgia dish.

☞ Organized committees of negroes are making a dead set at the President and all the departments for the share of office, due to them, as they claim, for their services in the war and their services in elections. The negroes have been taught by the white Radicals to put a most inordinate estimate upon both their war services and their partisan services. What proportion of the offices would satisfy them? A quarter? No, indeed. A half? By no means; they would turn up their flat noses at that. The whole? No, no, no! They would demand that as many more should be created on their account. When the Radicals hooked the negro in the political stream, they didn't know what they were fishing for.

### What of Georgia?

It must be confessed, that a singular condition of affairs exists in regard to Georgia. The lower house of Congress, in admitting members from Georgia and announcing her ratification of the constitutional amendment, has declared her to be a State. The Senate rejects the Senators that she has elected, asserts that she is not a State, and denies that she has ratified the constitutional amendment. What then is really her condition? Is she in the Union or out of the Union? Or is she half in and half out? Or is one of her legs in and the rest of her body out? Or is one of her legs out and the rest of her body in?

☞ The Kentucky appointments, it is said, are to be made this week. Some hundreds of Radicals are in a big flutter upon the subject. The masses of the people feel a good deal of interest in regard to it. There are enough unequivocal Radicals who would fill all the offices honestly and well, and we hope that only such will be appointed. Most of the applicants from our State, however, are office-hunters by trade, who have been practicing their regular vocation all their lives. Unquestionably selections had better be made from the followers of almost any other trade—thieves, robbers, counterfeiters, &c., of course excepted.

☞ It is announced from Washington that Gen. Ames is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissary of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, and Gen. Reynolds of the same bureau for Texas. How long is it since the Radical organs united in assuring the country that the Freedmen's Bureau no longer existed? What Radical organ during the last year has acknowleged its existence? For what period is it expected to continue to exist? Is there any rational hope that, of the twin abominations, the Freedmen's Bureau and Radicalism, either will die while the other lives?

☞ Forney's Press says that President Grant "must for the present hold some things in abeyance." As for the doctrines of the Constitution, he seems to hold them more in abeyance than obeyance.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Beautiful Country Residence at Auction.**

Especial attention is called to the sale of country residence, two fine buggies, pair of blooded mares, work horses, two spring wagons, elegant furniture, carpets, &c., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, April 1, 1869, half mile south of Woodlawn station, on the Louisville, Lexington, and Frankfort Railroad. For further particulars see auction column or call on

SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
No. 89 West Market street.

☞ Dr. Jones made my daughter's eyes perfect in two minutes, after they had been crooked fifteen years, and made the sight perfect also.

LEONARD GATES,
Memphis, Clark county, Indiana.

P. S. On account of the great number of patients now waiting to see Dr. Jones, he will remain over until Wednesday morning.

C. L. MEETING.—The C. L. are ordered by the Commander to meet at Wellman's Hall, Tuesday, March 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ If you want anything, ladies, in the drug line, go to J. W. SEATON & CO., Corner Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ Webster's Gallery is the very best place to get your picture taken—85 Fourth street.

☞ Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

**A Fact Admitted by Everybody.**

If you want portraits or photographs, large or small, painted porcelains, the very best, and at very low prices, you must find J. C. Elrod, second gallery on Main, below Fourth street, No. 136.

**The Finest Toilet Soaps.**

Messrs. Colgate & Co., New York, have long enjoyed the reputation of being the manufacturers of the finest toilet soaps in the United States.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ From the army hospital, the bloody battlefield, the mansion of the rich and the humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain-top, distant valley and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world, is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of Drake's Plantation Bitters. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

* * * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months, speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Illinois, they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. Three bottles have made me a well man. C. H. FLAUTE.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. mh30 deod3&W1

☞ Were all the testimonials in proof of the virtues of Lawrence's Rosadalis, for the cure of diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, &c., published in book form, they would make a volume too unwieldy for a library. Only a few can be given in a newspaper for want of space. The proprietors never ask for a certificate, but almost every mail brings them the most flattering letters from parties in all sections of the United States. Try a bottle; it will give you satisfactory evidence of its merits.

My wife has been cured of dyspepsia, of long standing, by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis.

A. P. TAYLOR, 22 Hanover st., Baltimore.
mh30eod6

THE DIFFERENCE.—One of the chief points of difference between civilized and barbarous mankind is in the attention given to the natural covering for the head; the one being carefully cut, cleansed and brushed, and the other allowed to remain dirty and unkempt. The use of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will insure all that could be desired by civilization or ignored by barbarism. R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. mh30 eod3

**Luxuries Now In Season.**

PEACHES—White heath peaches, in 3 and 6 lb tins, cheap.
YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN—Very low.
SHAKER PRESERVES—Fifty cases just received at $13 50 per dozen.
CRANBERRIES—Cultivated cranberries.
VERMONT MAPLE SIRUP—$1 75 per gallon.
GOSHEN BUTTER—100 firkins choicest.
COCOANUT—Desiccated, 33½c per lb.
SMOKED BEEF—Tender rounds for broiling.
GRITS—Corn and wheaten.
MACCARONI AND CHEESE—Best brands.
TEAS—Extra choicest Oolong, Gunpowder, and English breakfast teas.

Also a great many nice goods too numerous to mention at A. FONDA & SONS',
101 Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson.
mh28d3

**French China, Glass, and Queensware.**

Just received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.
mh25 deod15

**BAR FIXTURES.**

A complete assortment of the above always on hand, and for sale low, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth. mh25 deod15

**To Devotees of Fashion.**

Mrs. M. J. Osborne has just returned from New York with an elegant stock of Paris Millinery and Fancy Goods, Pattern Bonnets and Hats trimmed and untrimmed, elegant Mourning Bonnets, most exquisite

**BRIDAL BONNETS**

and Vails, Bridal Wreaths, Flowers, Laces, and Ribbons of all varieties. Sash Ribbon from $1 50 to $15. New styles of Jewelry, handsome assortment of Fans, and Toilet articles of every description, all of which she will sell at lowest prices.
mh28 d2

**☞ We have now in store one of the largest and best selected stocks of spring styles of Wall Paper and Window Shades ever brought to this city, which we sell lower than the lowest, wholsale and retail. Country merchants are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.**

**Store Shades made to order at short notice.**

**Samples of Wall Paper sent on application. LAPP & BRO.'S, No. 99 East Fourth street, next door to Fonda's grocery, near Market.**
mh28 d6

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**☞ SPRING GOODS just received at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.**

**Refrigerators, a complete assortment of best styles.**

**Kedzie's Filters, and Filters and Coolers; also Jewett's patent.**

**Water Coolers, with galvanized iron, zinc, stone jar, and porcelain linings.**

**Bird Cages, a splendid line, and best singers.**

**Tin Toilet Ware and a magnificent assortment of Decorated Toilet Sets.**

**Baby Cabs in elegant assortment.**

**Feather Dusters, all sizes, and a complete line of Brushes; also a complete line of Gold Band and White China, Stone China, and Glass. All these goods will be offered at very low prices. Please call and see at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.** m28 d2

**Use Dr. Graves's Soothing Syrup** for children teething. It is sold by all druggists. mar27 dtf

**Stop! Listen for a Moment!**

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and their kindred ailments, when by stepping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Ward's Eureka Tonic, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently recuperates the energy of muscle and nerve, thereby resuscitating the old life of the system and making the poor depending invalid feel like a new person?

Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Ward's Eureka. Have you a cough or cold, or even consumption in its first stage? Try Ward's Eureka. Are you a sufferer from female irregularities? Try it. It has been proven to be a success for derangements of that kind. Go and get about three bottles immediately. Remember Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters—compounded of ingredients purely vegetable, and by one of the most eminent physicians of Kentucky. Try it. Do try it.

Ward's Rheumatic Liniment is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but as an article whose virtue has been tested, and proved a cure for sprains, pains in the limbs or back, neuralgia and rheumatism. It needs no lengthy eulogy, but to any rheumatic sufferer its merit will soon be apparent, and its remedial virtues fully appreciated by all who may try it. W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor, Covington, Ky.
mh21 d3m

**MERCHANTS'**

**Business Cards from $2 to $4 per 1,000, at the Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms.** mar23 d6

☞ Go to Dr. Bedford, No. 30, Jefferson street, and get your teeth extracted without pain, and a physician to give the gas, and no charge for his services; $1 for the first tooth. Fresh gas always on hand. mh23 d1m

☞ Hagan's money broker and loan office, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz' livery stable. Stocks, bonds, diamonds, silver-ware, gold and silver watches taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory.
mar14 d1m

**For Coughs and Colds.**

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no8 dtf

**CHEAP PRINTING.**

**20 per cent. saved by getting your printing done at the Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms. Call and see samples.** m26 d6

### MARRIED.

HARRIS—ABLE—On 23d inst., by Rev. J. V. Cosby, at the residence of J. D. Elliott, Esq., Bardstown, Ky., MR. CHAS. EDWARD HARRIS, of Louisville, and Miss SALLIE ABLE, of Bardstown.

GOODLOE—BROWN—On 25th inst., by Rev. J. V. Cosby, at the residence of Sam'l R. Grundy, Esq., Washington co., Ky., Mr. GEO. GOODLOE, of Louisville, and JANETT BROWN, of Shelby co., Ky.

### DIED.

POINIER—At Spartanburg C. H., South Carolina, March 20, 1869, NANCY G., the wife of Samuel T. Poinier.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29 d&w1y NEW YORK.

**1869.**

**Spring Millinery Goods AT WHOLESALE.**

THE OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE OF

**JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,**
**Cincinnati,**

NOW occupy that spacious building No. 138 Race street, below Fourth, and devote the entire premises to the sale of MILLINERY GOODS.

***First Floor***—Presents a room 38 by 100 entirely covered with the very latest Spring Fashions in BONNETS and HATS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in endless variety, and a full line of SHADE HATS, all grades.

***Second Floor***—Is well arranged with the several widths and colors of new Ribbons, French Laces, Straw Ornaments, Cords and Tassels, Tissues, Grenadines, Black Crapes, Crape Veils, Illusions, Hair Rolls and Coils, &c.

***Third Floor***—Presents a magnificent display of the finest French and American FLOWERS, carefully selected with special reference to the requirements of a first-class Southern and Southwestern trade; also the choicest and richest designs in PATTERN HATS.

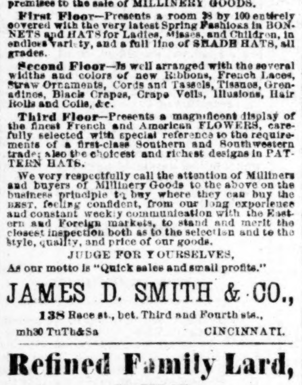
We very respectfully call the attention of Milliners and buyers of Millinery Goods to the above on the business principle to buy where they can buy the BEST, feeling confident, from our long experience and constant weekly communication with the Eastern and Foreign markets, to stand and merit the closest inspection both as to the selection and to the style, quality, and price of our goods.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

As our motto is "Quick sales and small profits."

**JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,**
138 Race st., bet. Third and Fourth sts.,
mh30 TuTh&Sa CINCINNATI.

**Refined Family Lard,**
PACKED BY
**PROCTOR & GAMBLE,**
CINCINNATI.



Ask your grocer for our brand of lard in these packages. Packed 3 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb caddies, 60 lb cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling lard. Send for price list. mh30 d12

**New Spring Goods.**

**C. J. RAIBLE,**
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
**LADIES' DRESS & CLOAK TRIMMINGS,**
Also, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles, consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| Fans, | Embroidery Patterns, |
| Porte-monnaies, | Embroideries, |
| Jewelry, | Gilt and Plated Trimmings, |
| Combs, Soaps, | Canvas, |
| Zephyr Wool, | Guipure and Thread Lace, |
| Braids, Hair Rolls, | Embroidered Silk, |
| Kid Gloves, Corsets, | Silk and Lisle Gloves, |
| Cotton Trimming, | Velvets, |

Stamped Yokes & Aprons, Beads of all descriptions.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
**104 Fourth St., bet. Market and Jefferson.**
mh3e d3m

**ICE! ICE! ICE!**

THE undersigned has put up a large quantity of Northern Ice expressly for the Louisville trade. Thankful for the liberal patronage of last year, he will furnish customers at as liberal prices as any other parties, hoping to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders left at No. 17 Bullitt street, between Main and river, will be promptly attended to.
mh30 dtf A. JACKSON.

**LACES and EMBROIDERIES**
—AT—
**Chas. F. Rauchfuss' Cheap Lace Store,**
103½ FOURTH STREET.

Linen Collars and Sleeves, 25c
Cotton Fringes, 25c r piece.
Linen tape trimming, 12 yds for 75c
Long infants' dresses $1 50, $3.
Children's hem-stitched linen hdkfs, 15c
Corsets with whalebones only $1.
Corsets with 42 whalebones only $2.
Embroidered corsets with whalebones only $2.
Misses' corsets with whalebones $1 and $1 50.
Lace Riviere edgings and insertions.
Tidies 25c, 50c, etc.
Also a new lot of colored embroidered bands for ladies' skirts and children's dresses, only 50c a yard.
Alexandre kid gloves only $1 50. mr28 d6

**W. H. PASSMORE & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS AND
**Commission Merchants,**
***157 Main Street,***
Bet. Fourth & Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE take pleasure in being able to announce to the citizens of Louisville that we have taken the above house, formerly occupied by Mitchell, Clements & Co., in connection with our establishment at Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of carrying on the Auction and Commission business, and are prepared to attend to all sales intrusted to our care.

With years of experience in every branch of the Auction business, unsurpassed facilities for displaying goods of every description, and ample means for advancing on consignments, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Real Estate and Personal Property, at private residences or business houses, in city or country.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auct'rs.
mh28dtf No. 157 Main street.

## MEETINGS.

**Notice.**

THE attendance of all the members of the Walnut-street Baptist Church, and others of the same faith who feel an interest in the organization of the Broadway church, is requested at the lecture-room of the Walnut-street church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Steps will be taken to organize the new church and call a pastor.

A. T. SPALDING,
W. B. CALDWELL,
G. W. NORTON,
J. D. ALLEN.
mh30 d2*

**Masonic Notice.**

The members of Abraham Lodge (No. 8) F. A. M. are hereby notified to attend a meeting of said Lodge to be held in their Hall THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, March 30, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the 2d degree.

WM. J. DUNCAN, W. M.
JAMES MCBURNIE, sec'y.

**Notice.**

OFFICE FRANKLIN INS. CO. OF LOUISVILLE, March 30, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of a president and twelve directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, April 5, 1869, at 11 A. M.
mh30 dtd H. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

**Meeting at Shippingport.**

THERE will be a meeting at the Big Gun Exchange Shippingport, on TUESDAY NIGHT, the 30th, at at 7½ o'clock. All candidates are invited to attend.
mh30 d2

**Boot and Shoemakers, Attention!**

THE Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers of Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany are requested to meet at TRADES' ASSEMBLY HALL, 143½ Market street, on TUESDAY Evening, March 30, at 7:30 o'clock, to consider business of great importance to the craft.
mch30d2* By order of K. O. S. C.

**Kentucky State Medical Society.**

THE Kentucky State Medical Society will hold its Fourteenth Annual Meeting at the City Library Rooms, in the city of Lexington, on the first Tuesday of April next, 6th; time of meeting 11 o'clock M. The Presidents of railroads terminating at Lexington have generously offered to return delegates free of expense, they exhibiting certificates of their having paid full fare to Lexington, and having attended said meeting, signed by the Recording Secretary, Dr. Breckinridge.

The profession throughout the State is invited, and a large attendance expected.

L. B. TODD,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1869. m26 d10

## PROPOSALS.

**To Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his residence, near Brooks' Station, in Bullitt county, Ky., or at the Engineer's office, in the city of Louisville (specifications can be seen at either place), until Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock M., for building the Blue Lick Turnpike Road from the Preston-street Turnpike, in Jefferson county, to the Gap in the Knob, in Bullitt county, Ky. The contractor to specify the kind of work proposed to be done and the price per cubic yard. The dirt to be paid for only one way, and no addition for extra hauling; the price per perch for paving and broken stone; the price per perch for stone in bridges and culverts, measured in road; the price per 100 feet lineal for grubbing—no extra allowance for cutting out rock beds. The work to be let in mile and half mile sections. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. W. B. M. BROOKS, Pres't.
B. F. McCAWLEY, Sec'y.
JOHN ROBB, Engineer.
Engineer's office at Williams & Able's stable, 104 Jefferson street. Postoffice of President, Brooks' Station, Ky. mh30 d11*

**Notice to Railroad Contractors.**

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA R. R. CO., MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 15, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until Monday, April 5, for the grading of road from the 25 to the 40 mile post or any portion thereof.
mh19 d10 L. OWEN, President.

**Notice to Contractors.**

THE Owensboro and Russellville Railroad Company propose to let to contract the graduation and masonry of the first twenty-one sections of their road, lying between Owensboro and Livermore. Proposals will be received between the 10th inst. and the 10th prox., at the office of the undersigned, where plans and specifications can be seen.

EDMUND TURNER, Chief Engineer.
Owensboro, Ky., March 10, 1869. m11 dtd

**Notice to Architects.**

THE Board of Commissioners for the building of fire-proof public offices in the city of Frankfort, having extended the time for receiving plans and specifications and deciding thereon until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of April next, the undersigned, Secretary of the Board, will, upon application, furnish all architects applying the necessary information to enable them to compete.
m11 dtd P. SWIGERT, Secy.

## FIRM CHANGES.

**Notice.**

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on under the name and style of Billings, Wayman & Co. is hereby dissolved, we having sold our foundery and machine shop, known as the Novelty Works, to Kirk Dennis & Co.

H. J. BILLINGS, Trustee.
MARCUS D. WAYMAN,
JAS. P. DENNIS.
Louisville, March 18, 1869.

The undersigned, having this day purchased the foundery and machine shops of Billings, Wayman & Co. have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business in all its branches, under the firm name of Kirk, Dennis & Co., and respectfully solicit the patronage of all persons in want of machinery of any kind.

ROBERT S. KIRK,
JAS. P. DENNIS,
HENRY J. BILLINGS, Trustee.
MARCUS D. WAYMAN.
Louisville, March 18, 1869. mh21 d1m

## INSURANCE.

***STATEMENT***

**HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Total Assets of Company....$2,010,643 82

LIABILITIES.

None, except dividends declared and not due....$99,080 73

Detailed statement filed with Auditor of State and County Clerk. J. ALLEN PORTER, Agent,
m21 dtap1 No. 166 West Jefferson street.

**INSURANCE.**

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
January 1, 1869,
OF THE

**Providence Washington Ins. Co.**
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Assets January 1, 1869....$362,046 74

**Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co.**
OF HARTFORD, CT.
Assets January 1, 1869....$325,174 66

**Hide and Leather Insurance Co.**
OF BOSTON, MASS.
Assets January 1, 1869....$390,835 66

**American Life Insurance Comp'y**
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assets January 1, 1869....$2,325,492 08

Detailed Statement filed with Auditor of State, and Clerk of County Court.

Risks taken by
ANDERSON & SLAUGHTER, Ag'ts,
Office Second, below Main street.
m21 SuTu&Th2w

**J. ESTEN COOKE,**
**Insurance Agent,**

HAVING secured the agencies of several responsible Companies, I will continue the Insurance business in all its branches. The Companies represented by me are not connected with any board of underwriters. *Risks taken on their merits.* Office under Merchants' Bank, Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Refers, by permission, to McFerran, Armstrong & Co.; S. P. Weisiger, Esq.; Tapp, Walsh & Berry; Gen. S. B. Buckner; Guthrie & Co.; Henry Chambers & Co.; Bridgeford & Co.; S. S. Hamilton, Esq.
f18 cod3m

**CARRIAGES.**

A FINE assortment of light rockaways, open and top buggies, &c., on hand, for sale low, at W. F. SPYBEY'S Carriage Factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky. Repairing done at low rates. All work warranted.
mch28d1m&w1

**Patent Vault Cleaner**
**MYERS & CO.,**
Office 71 Third street,
Orders solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh27 dtf

**WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT**
**SPRING, 1869.**
**LARGE ADDITIONS**
HAVING BEEN MADE TO OUR STOCKS OF
**BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,**
**PRINTS,**
**Spring Dress Goods,**
***Scotch Ginghams,***
**EMBROIDERIES,**
***LINENS,***
**White Goods,**
***NOTIONS,***
**Also, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings.**
We are now prepared to offer special inducements to
**CASH BUYERS.**
**JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,**
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.,
m25 d6 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**DRESS GOODS.**

10 CASES Fancy Lawns;
4 do do Percales;
3 bales Blue, Pink, and Buff French Jaconets;
10 cases Printed Alpacas;
5 do Black do;
3 do Pure Mohair Alpacas;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. m24 d6&w1

**PAPER AND ENVELOPS.**

A FULL LINE Cap, Letter, Note, Bill, and Legal Cap Paper;
100 boxes Super French Note Paper and Envelops;
Also, a full line of Buff and White Envelops;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. m24 d6&w1

**FANCY SOAPS, Etc.**

A FULL LINE of Colgate's Soaps;
A full line of Worsley's Soaps;
Also, a large stock of Meadow Lily, Pearl of Beauty, Cascarilla, Magnolia Tablet, Lily White, and other Powders.
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. m24 d6&w1

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Velocipedes.**

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against making, purchasing, or using Velocipedes which are not duly licensed by me. I am the owner of letters patent, No. 26,161, dated August 13, 1863, reissued March 2, 1869, in which are the following claims: First, in combination with the saddle-seat for the rider, the employment and use of a crank-axle, arms and foot-rests, so arranged that power applied by the feet of the rider shall give motion to the vehicle. Second, The combination of the following elements, namely: a saddle-seat for the rider, a cranked axle for propelling the vehicle by power applied by the feet of the rider, and a steering mechanism so constructed that the direction of travel of the vehicle may be governed by the rider.

These patent claims cover all Velocipedes, and all made without my authority are direct and palpable infringements of my rights, and all infringers of the same will be prosecuted.

Licenses to make, sell, and use Velocipedes will be granted by me. The royalty is $5 on each. First-class Velocipedes made by my licensees for sale at, for boys, $60; for men, $70, $80, $90, $100; and fancy, $125. Liberal discount to schools and dealers.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
m30 Tu3 90 William street, N. Y.

**The National Financial Agency,**

REPRESENTED in Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Toronto. Mortgage loans effected. Capital procured for parties organizing joint stock companies. Plantations, Western lands, and mineral estates sold on commission. Useful inventions negotiated and introduced. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., Agents for N. Y., 15 Wall st. References on application. mh30 d1

**Louisville Chancery Court.**

Ben. J. Adams' Adm'r
versus
Ben. J. Adams' H'rs & Cr's.

THE creditors of Ben. J. Adams, deceased, are hereby notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate, and that the Court has extended the time for proving claims against it until the 1st day of June, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH,
mh24 d5&w3 Commissioner L. C. Ct.

E. L. Huffman's admr.
vs.
E. L. Huffman's credit'rs. } Louisville Chancery Court

THE creditors of E. L. Hufman, deceased, are hereby notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate, and all persons having claims against the same must present them at my office, authenticated according to law, within thirty days from the date hereof. THOS P. SMITH,
MARCH 19, 1869. (mh27d5&w3) Com'r L. C. C.

**Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.**

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

A WATCH FREE—Given gratis to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light and honorable business paying $30 per day sure. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. mh9 d1m&w4

**Notice.**

THE undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of John Arbegust, deceased, late of the city of Louisville, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them, proven according to law, for allowance.

MARCH 26, 1869. G. P. ARBEGUST,
mch27d12* Executor.

**Lunch.**

NICE LUNCH served every morning at 9½ o'clock at Lucas' Saloon. mar27 d6

**Who Wants to Invest Money?**

WANTED, either a partner who can be active at the office or factory, or a silent one, with about $20,000 or $25,000, for a flourishing manufacturing business at this city. The business possesses sufficient (new) factory buildings, with machinery of the best kind, on own property, of best location, &c., and has been manufacturing in the same line at this place since 15 years. The business is carried on with a net capital of $50,000, and very good percentage is made, but an enlarged capital would improve the profit more than proportionally. Address J. O., Courier-Journal office. m26 d8

**Notice.**

THE County Court of Woodford county has ordered an election to be held at the various election precincts in said county on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next, whether or not said county shall subscribe $75,000 to the capital stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

MOREAU BROWN,
m26 dtd Pres't of Ky. River Navigation Co.

**Seed Sweet Potatoes.**

300 BBLS in store, embracing all the most choice varieties. C. H. HEWETT & CO.,
mh26 d12 No. 95 West Main st.

**Notice.**

ALL those owning lands in the boundaries of the Jefferson Pond Draining Company are hereby notified that on Saturday, April 3, 1869, that being the first Saturday of the month, an election will be held, at which will be submitted to the voters of said company the question of approval or disapproval of the two acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, amending the acts incorporating the company, the one approved the 28th of February, 1867, and the other approved 16th of February, 1868, or either of them. At this election every landholder who acquired his or her land before the 1st of March, 1869, is entitled to vote, and every such landholder is entitled to one vote. Persons owning over 50 acres of land are and will be entitled to one vote for each additional 50 acres, but not for a fraction over 50 acres. Proxies in writing are allowed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

PHILIP THORNBERRY,
Sec'y B. D. Jefferson Pond Draining Company.
m25 dte

**Important to Distillers.**

DISTILLERS in need of Barley Malt or Rye and Corn Malt can always have the same at the lowest market prices by applying at the Kentucky Malt House, No. 222 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh sts. JOHN ENGELN.

Also keep constantly on hand and for sale Thermometers, Saccharometers, Hops, &c. fe20 eod6m

**Notice.**

HAVING this day bought the stock, fixtures, &c. belonging to the late James P. Buckner, I will continue the wholesale liquor business at the same location, No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market. C. R. WOODRUFF.

Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1869. m25 d6

**Notice to Dealers in Watches and to all whom it may concern.**

I HAVE on hand a large assortment of all grades of Watches, which I will sell at great bargains.

JUL. WELLMAN,
Exchange and Loan Office,
mh26 d6 134 Third st., bet. Jefferson & Green.

**Seed Sweet Potatoes.**

THE "Great Brazilian Potato," the best Potato in the world; also the Bermuda Potato, in store and for sale by C. H. HEWITT & CO.,
mh23 d12 No. 95 West Main st.

**Leasing Kentucky River Improvements.**

IN obedience to an act approved Feb. 24, 1869, and by direction of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, notice is hereby given that all the locks (5 in number), dams, lock houses, tools, implements, apparatus, and materials of every kind and description will be leased to the highest and best bidder, for the period of 30 years, at the court-house door, in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on **Saturday, the 1st day of May next**, at 11 o'clock A. M. Said lease will be made on the terms and conditions specified in said act. J. W. STEVENSON,
Governor, and Chairman of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Frankfort, Ky. m21 dte

**Dreyfus' Patent Self-Oiler,**

FOR Locomotives, Marine and Stationary Engines, Fans, Pickers, Looms, Carding and Spinning Frames, Lathes, Saw Frames, Shaftings, and every description of machinery.

A saving of 75 per cent. guaranteed.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO., Sole Agents,
Dealers in Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies and Tools, 73 Third st., bet. Main & Market.
mh18 d12 LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Potatoes and Oats.**

8,000 BUSHELS No. 1 Oats;
3,000 bushels Black and White Northern Seed Oats;
700 bbls Seed Potatoes, assorted;
For sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
mh17 d1m 38 Fourth street.

**Louisville Chancery Court.**

Joseph Keslin, plff.,
against
John Lutzelschwab, dft.

THE above cause having been submitted to the undersigned Commissioner to hear proof as to all claims against said defendant, all persons having claims against the said defendant are hereby required to produce and prove the same before the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 1st day of April, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH,
mh16 dtAp1 Com'r of L. C. Ct.

**To Surveyors.**

LILLEY'S IMPROVED INSTRUMENT FOR SURVEYING—This instrument is in use at the United States Military Academy, West Point; Washington College, and others of the first institutions of learning, and is being used by many of the best surveyors of the country. It is recommended as superior to any instrument now in use for the purposes for which it is designed.

Send for circular containing cut, description, price list, &c.

The instrument can be seen at our store.

Orders filled promptly.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,
mh11 d1m 156 West Main st., Louisville.

**Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association of Louisville.**

BOOKS for the subscription of stock in this Association will be open at the office of the undersigned, 206 West Jefferson street, daily, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., until one thousand shares are taken, as provided in the charter and new code of by-laws.

Capitalists can have no better inducement offered for a remunerative investment, because authority is given to loan all the funds, upon real estate security, at any rate of discount which the borrower will agree to pay. mh3d1m OLIVER H. STRATTAN, Pres't.

**Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.**

350 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
600 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,500 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
2,000 kegs nails;
100 bbls. sirup;
In store and arriving and for sale by
ja31 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

**Who Wants Money?**

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.

P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
ja29 dtf

**Notice.**

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

**Copper Whisky.**

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

## PERSONAL.

**John Godfrey,**

LATELY a foreman on Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, please call at Engineer's Office, Frankfort Depot. m26 d3

***FOR LEASE!***

THE CHILDREN'S PLAY GROUND or Floral Park (about 6 acres), together with the swimming pool, green-houses, &c. Having other business to attend to, we offer this place for rent for a term of years; or we will unite in forming a stock company, if other parties will subscribe enough to erect a large hall for skating, concerts, &c. Apply to

DUMESNIL & CO.,
mh23 dtf 39 Fourth street.

**BUY THE BEST**

IXL W. Va.
COAL OILS PURE
OIL LUB'G

From the Refiner's Agency, 39 & 41 Fourth street,
mh14 dtf DUMESNIL & CO.

**CHILDREN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS'**
**CLOTHING.**

A FINE and well-assorted stock of spring clothing for children, boys, and youths, at a very reasonable price. The public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, at No. 110 Market street between Third and Fourth.
mh13 d2m J. H. RICHTER.

**W. H. WALKER & CO.,**
UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**Kentucky Whiskies,**
IMPORTERS OF
**Wines, Brandies, &c.**
Proprietors of Walker's Tonic Bitters,
No. 25 MAIN STREET, between First and Second
mr7 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

## APRIL ELECTION.

**For Re-election as Tax-Receiver,**
**A. RAMMERS.**
fe22 dte

FRANK ROBERTS is a candidate for City Tax Receiver. mh2 dte*

E. P. THIXTON is a candidate for Tax Receiver at the ensuing April election. m9

**MAYOR.**

R. GILCHRIST is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. mh17 dte

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. H. BUNCE as a candidate for Mayor. mh5 dte

**A LAMPTON.**

Is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. ma30 dte

**CITY TREASURER.**

HENRY WOLFORD is a candidate for City Treasurer. mh13 dte

**ASSESSOR.**

**J. T. MONTGOMERY**

Democratic candidate for City Assessor. m27 dte*

A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for Assessor. fe24 dte

**ALDERMAN.**

If Mr. W. F. RUBEL will consent to become a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the Second ward, he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.
mch21 dte*

HENRY STOCKHOFF is a candidate for Alderman in the Fourth ward at the ensuing April election.
mh21 dte*

C. P. RUDD is a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the Sixth Ward. mar26 dte

Dr. JOHN E. CROWE is a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the Eighth ward. m28 dte

H. C. CARUTH is a candidate for Alderman in the Tenth Ward at the April election. mh23 dte*

JULIUS DORN is a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the Twelfth Ward. m13 dte

Dr. JAMES GRAVES is a candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Ward. m5 dte

JOHN P. BYRNE is a candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Ward. mh16 dte*

**COUNCILMAN.**

H. HELMERKING is an independent Democratic candidate for Councilman in the First Ward.
mh30 dte*

JOSEPH SAUER is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. mh3 dte

JOHN D. ORRILL is a candidate for re-election to the City Council from the Second ward. m26 dte

WM. F. DUERSON is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the First Ward. mh19 dte

EDWARD STOKER is a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward. mh17 dte

JOHN ED. SACKSTEDER is a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward. m11 dte

FOURTH WARD.

JAS. A. ROCHE is a candidate for Councilman.
mch30dte

JOHN McATEER is a candidate for re-election to the Council from the Fourth ward. mar19 dte

HENRY T. JEFFERSON is a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward at the April election. m23te

HENRY W. GRAY is a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward at the April election. m23 dte

Dr. G. H. KELLAR is a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth ward, at the April election. mar21 dtf*

WM. H. DIX is a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh Ward. mh29 dte

We are authorized to announce TOM. J. McMANON as a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward.
mh13 dte

GEO. E. HEINSOHN is a candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Ward at the ensuing April election.
mh30 dte

GABRIEL A. JONES is a candidate for Councilman in the Sixth Ward, at the April election. m23 dte

Col. J. B. HUIE will be supported for Councilman of the Sixth Ward at the April election.
fe23 dte MANY VOTERS.

**W. E. MILTON**

Is a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh Ward.
m26 dte*

**THOMAS J. TAPP**

Is a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Ward.
mh28 dte

LEN. G. HERNDON is a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Ward. mh24 dte*

GEORGE FITZERO is a candidate for Councilman from the Eighth Ward. mh4 dte

J. J. CLEMONS is a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Ward. m23 dte

W. W. SMITH is a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Ward. mh9 dte

EDWARD FULLER is a candidate for the Common Council from the Ninth Ward at the approaching April election. fe28 dte*

JOHN GUINAN is a candidate for Common Councilman in the Ninth Ward. mh18 dte*

PHILIP VACARO is a candidate for common Councilman in the Ninth Ward. mh14 dte

**H. W. WALTON**

Is the Democratic candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Tenth Ward. mh30 dte

G. E. HEINIG is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Tenth Ward. m9 dte*

R. J. CAMPBELL is a candidate for the Common Council in the Tenth Ward. mh23 dte

Dr. JOHN LLOYD is a Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Tenth Ward at the ensuing April election. mh20 dte*

GEORGE FULTON is a Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Tenth Ward. m18 dte

JAMES C. ROBINSON is a candidate for re-election to the Common Council in the Eleventh ward, at the April election. mch21 dte*

CHAS. L. STANCLIFF is a candidate for Councilman in the Eleventh Ward. m30 dte

Dr. THOS. L. McDERMOTT is a candidate for Councilman in the Eleventh Ward. mh10 dte

W. O. WILLIAMS is a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward at the April election. m11dte

We are authorized to announce A. D. McCULLOCH as a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward. mh12 dte

**CITY AUDITOR.**

**FRED. WEBBER.**
mh24 dte

CHAS. M. SWAGAR is a candidate for City Auditor at the April election. mh16 dte

CHAS. F. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. fe26 dte*

CHAS. M. McCRAW is a candidate for City Auditor. fe19 dte

TOM SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. ja29 dte

**THEO. B. BOYD.**

**JOHN M. O'NEAL.**

**STREET INSPECTOR.**

EASTERN DISTRICT.

**M. J. SCHMITT**

Is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. m21 dte*

THOS. O'HEARN is a candidate for Street Inspector Eastern District. mh2 dte

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe12 dte

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election. fe11 dte

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 dte

WESTERN DISTRICT.

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector of the Western District at the ensuing election. mh30 dte

JAMES RAVERTY is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. m18 dte

TOM. REARDON is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western district. mr7 dte*

HENRY SCHUCKMAN is a candidate for Street Inspector, W. D. mh9 dte*

NICK BOSLER is a candidate for Street Inspector in Western District. m7 dte*

MIKE FRANK is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh6 dte

WM. LOCKE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh4 d12*

CASPAR HEBEL is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe26 dte

JOHN SHELLEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. f21 dte*

JNO. G. ANTLE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe21 dte

BOLIVAR HURST is a candidate for Street Inspector Western District at the approaching election. fe19 dte

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dte*

**SCHOOL TRUSTEE.**

WM. S. LONG is a candidate for School Trustee in the Second Ward. mh14 dte

WM. H. MEFFERT is a candidate for School Trustee in the Second Ward. m10 dte

Dr. F. C. LEBER is a candidate for School Trustee in the Third Ward. mh30 dte*

CHRISTOPHER DOERR is a candidate for School Trustee in the Third Ward. mh21 dte

T. C. TUCKER is a candidate for School Trustee in the Fourth ward. mar19 dte

DR. W. H. GALT is a candidate for School Trustee in the Fourth Ward. m26 dte

WM. W. MORRIS is a candidate for re-election in the Fifth ward. mr7 dte

THOMAS H. SHERLEY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Sixth Ward at the ensuing April election. mh17 dte

B. F. CAMP is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Sixth Ward. mh13 dte

Dr. JOHN GOODMAN is a candidate for School Trustee in the Seventh ward.

WM. E. ROBINSON is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Seventh Ward. mh9 dte

Dr. ALEX. PENNY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eighth Ward. mh9 dte

JNO. S. CARPENTER is a candidate for re-election in the Eighth ward. mr7 dte

Dr. DAVID W. YANDELL is a candidate for School Trustee in the Ninth Ward. mh10 dte

JAS. C. GILBERT is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Ninth Ward. m7

JOHN COLGAN is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward. mh10 dte*

FERD. J. PFINGST is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward. mh10 dte

Dr. WILEY ROGERS is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. mh14 dte

Maj. W. R. KINNEY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. mh10 dte*

J. STEELE is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. m9 dte

W. H. ANDERSON has consented, at the request of many friends, to become a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. m18 dte

J. C. ELROD is the Democratic candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. mh17 dte

Dr. CHAS. W. PARSONS is a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. mh16 dte*

**CONSTABLE.**

WM. W. TWYMAN is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District. m26

T. W. CONNELLY (present deputy) is a candidate for Constable in the First district. mr7 dte*

## AUGUST ELECTION.

**LEGISLATURE.**

OLDHAM COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

**LOUIS STIX & CO.,**
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
***Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,***
Cor. Third, Race, and Union Sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAVING made a permanent engagement with the above extensive house, who keep up full lines of goods, in and out of season, I am able to offer inducements to my friends and patrons, and cordially invite them to give me a call and to send their orders

JOHN W. BURDINE,
mh5 d1m Formerly of Louisville Ky.

**U. S. HOTEL,**
Louisville, Ky.
STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO., PROPRIETORS.
**$2 50 PER DAY.**
mh7 dtf

**PRINTING OFFICE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.**

THE ANZEIGER OFFICE, about to remove to its new office on Green street, between Third and Fourth (former Journal office), offers its whole fixtures—

**Counting-room with all contents;**
**Hoe's Single-cylinder Press, as good as new;**
**A splendid Engine, Boiler, &c.;**

For sale at low prices. The whole would make an excellent stand for an enterprising newspaper man in business or about starting into business.

Apply at once to GEO. P. DOERN,
m30 dtf Anzeiger office.

**WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO**
***OF LOUISVILLE, KY.***
**CAPITAL $250,000 00.**
Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.
A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.
**DIRECTORS:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. F. COLDEWEY, | C. HENRY FINCK, | JUL. WINTER, |
| JACOB SCHROPT, | CH. STEGE, | [illegible] |
| WM. SPRINGER, | JAC. DOLFINGER, | C. J. RAIBLE. |

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.

☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 d6m

**FATMAN & CO.,**
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
70 & 72 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES (no time bills) made on CONSIGNMENTS of TOBACCO to them. T. B. BYRNES, Agent,
mh3 eodim Room No. 8 Second National Bank Building.

A. F. SMITH....E. W. WEATHERS....D. B. HUTCHINGS.

**SMITH & HUTCHINGS,**
**TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**Cumberland Warehouse**
fe27 deod3m CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

**FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,**
**Capital, - - - - $400,000.**
L. L. WARREN, Prest. R. BURGE, Vice Prest. R. B. ALEXANDER, Cash'r
**DIRECTORS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L. L. WARREN, | B. A. ROBINSON, | BEN. J. WEBB, |
| R. BURGE, | JOHN T. MOORE, | GEO. AINSLIE, |
| F. S. J. RONALD | A. GLAZEBROOK, | DENNIS LONG, |
| W. E. GLOVER, | E. A. GARDNER, | ISAAC WOLF. |
| | WM. LINDSAY. | |

Make collections in all parts of the United States, and remit at current rates of exchange on the day of payment, and negotiate sterling bills on the most favorable terms. Allow interest on deposits in Savings Department. ja21 deod3m

## LAWYERS.

**J. M. WRIGHT,**
**Attorney-at-Law**
No. 7 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh11 dtf

FRANCIS HAGAN. J. R. DUPUY
**HAGAN & DUPUY,**
***ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,***
NO. 33 COURT PLACE,
mh3 deod1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. M. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, will practice in Nelson and Bullitt counties, and in the Supreme Court. Office at Bardstown, Ky.

The services of William Johnson, Esq., secured in conjunction with my own, in all cases where they are desired. ja21 deod3m

P. A. GAERTNER,
**Attorney at Law**
No. 35 Court Place, LOUISVILLE KY.

ALL business intrusted to me promptly attended to.
j16 eodtf

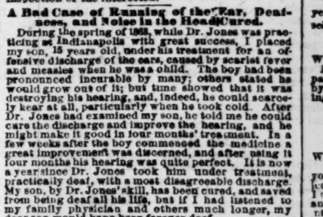
THOS. L. DODD (late of Glasgow, Ky.), ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 9 Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

REFERENCES—Members of the Bar, Glasgow, Ky.; Louisville Merchants from the Green River country; Cooke, Settle, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Robert Murrell, Commission Merchant, New York; Hon. J. R. Barrick, Atlanta, Ga. j12 eod3m

R. T. DURRETT,
**Attorney at Law**
Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dennecker Building.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate. fe5 dtf

**DR. JONES.**



**EAR** AND **EYE**

**Skillfully Treated for all the Diseases and Deformities to which they are subject by DR. JONES, of New York City, who on account of the great demand for his skill from far and near, has been persuaded to extend his stay two or three days longer, at the Louisville Hotel.**

Office hours from 9 in the morning till 9 at night.

CONSULTATION FREE.

A few of the great number of cures and operations performed by Dr. Jones during this visit in Louisville, which is his last visit from home. Dr. Jones can publish only a very few of his cures, and only those who desire it.

Dr. Jones straightened my eyes and improved my sight, although they were so from birth. My age is 26.—[JOHN GLESFORT, No. 195 Jackson street.

Dr. Jones made my eyes straight and natural, and sight perfect, although they were very much deformed all my life, and the sight of one eye was useless.—Miss SOPHIA KEIFMYER, Farmers' Home, Market street.

Dr. Jones inserted an eye for me, without pain, which moves and appears natural.—[JOSIAH BRADLEY, cor. Seventeenth and Bank streets.

My eyes were very much deformed for 20 years, and one of them nearly blind. Dr. Jones has restored the sight and made them perfect in every way.—[J. W. HARRIS, Jacksonville, Shelby county, Ky.

I have been afflicted with neuralgia, sore eyes, and catarrh. Have been using Dr. Jones' remedies three weeks, and am cured.—[Mrs. MARY MAURY.

Dr. Jones straightened my eyes.—[MARY NEIL, 389 Madison street.

My eyes turned out and confused my sight. I went to Dr. Jones, a few days ago, who made them perfect.—[JOE D. EDENS, 312 Green street.

I have had bronchitis for 15 years. I have been using Dr. Jones' remedies two weeks, and have received more benefit than I did the previous 30 years with the common practice. I hope everybody who is afflicted with this desperate disease may obtain your remedies.—[JOB W. JOSLIN, New Albany, Ind.

A red skin has been growing over my eyes, which often caused them to inflame, and was fast impairing my sight. Dr. Jones, by a skillful operation, has removed the skin (Pterygium), restored my sight, and cured the inflammation.—[HENRY HOUSER. I am a farmer—live near Shelbyville.

**Ozoena Cured.**—I have had a very offensive disease in the nose, which polluted my breath, caused a weight and aching in lower part of my forehead, stopped up my nose with offensive matter. Dr. Jones has cured it.

When Dr. Jones was in Louisville, five years ago, I had the asthma very badly, and took treatment from him, which relieved me at once, and cured me in three months. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Jones to the afflicted.—[Dr. J. H. HARLAN, Logan co., Ky.

He cures all curable diseases of the Eye and Ear, and performs all difficult and delicate operations in Surgery.

He operates for cataract, without pain, by a new method.

He straightens cross eyes in one minute in old or young.

He inserts artificial eyes to move and appear natural.

Dr. Jones cures sore eyes with mild medicines, which give no pain.

He treats amaurosis or nervous blindness with a success heretofore unknown.

He cures discharges of the ear, caused by scarlet fever, measles, or other diseases.

He inserts artificial ear-drums where the natural drum (membrane) is destroyed, which improves the hearing immediately.

Dr. Jones performs all delicate operations in opthalmic and aural surgery.

He operates for artificial pupil; falling of the eyelid he remedies at once.

Dr. Jones' instruments are superior to those of any surgeon in America, and give him a decided advantage in his specialty.

Dr. Jones has availed himself of the advantages afforded in the cities of Europe and America to obtain his profession. The proof of the same, his Diploma, hang in his office, at the Louisville Hotel, open to the inspection of the interested.

**A Bad Case of Running of the Ear, Deafness, and Noise in the Head Cured.**

During the spring of 1868, while Dr. Jones was practicing at Indianapolis with great success, I placed my son, 15 years old, under his treatment for an offensive discharge of the ears, caused by scarlet fever and measles when he was a child. The boy had been pronounced incurable by many; others stated he would grow out of it; but time showed that it was destroying his hearing, and, indeed, he could scarcely hear at all, particularly when he took cold. After Dr. Jones had examined my son, he told me he could cure the discharge and improve the hearing, and he might make it good in four months' treatment. In a few weeks after the boy commenced the medicine a great improvement was discerned, and after using it four months his hearing was quite perfect. It is now a year since Dr. Jones took him under treatment, practically deaf, with a most disagreeable discharge. My son, by Dr. Jones' skill, has been cured, and saved from being deaf all his life, but if I had listened to my family physician and others much longer, my dear son would have been forever deaf.

Dr. Jones, use this testimony as you please.

I am ever your grateful friend,
JOSEPH WAGNER.
Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Ky.

☞ Patients need not stay with Dr. Jones. If their diseases or deformities require an operation, it is done in a few minutes; if they require medicine, they will receive what is necessary to effect a cure at once, and can take it home without neglect of business.

**His Fees Vary from $20 to $1,000.**
**HIS TERMS ARE CASH.**

**Dr. Jones cures Catarrh and the Diseases of the Throat, by applying the medicines in the vapor form to the diseased surface, producing relief in three minutes, and a permanent cure in a short time.**

**OZOENA,**
**An Offensive Disease in the Nose.**

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostril, sometimes flat, often tainted with blood and matter; causes weight and dull aching over the eyes; headache, loss of memory, giddiness, &c. This disease is often caused by neglected colds; by suppressed skin diseases, scrofula, measles, scarlet fever, PSORIASIS, syphilis, and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing hoarseness, bronchitis, and consumption, if neglected. It is a TERTIARY form of CANCER, destroying the nose and throat when too long neglected.

DR. JONES is the only physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous and offensive disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and cures the disease in a short time.

**Read Dr. Jones' Other Advertisement**

Which appears on alternate days. If you are afflicted, go at once to headquarters and get cured.
mh28 deod3

**REMOVAL!**

**The German Insurance Co.**

Has removed into its new bank building,

**On the North Side of Market Street,**

Between Second and Third,

J. J. FISCHER, Secy.

m7 d1m

**VIOLINS.**

A large assortment of VIOLINS and CASES just received and for sale cheap for cash at

**LOUIS TRIPP'S,**

Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third.
mh18 deodtf

**W. H. REDIN,**
***ARCHITECT,***
**142 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,**
mh9 LOUISVILLE, KY. d3m

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 75 Third street. j27

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BABY BUGGY MANUFACTURERS—SUES & BROOKS, 111 Market, bet. 3d and 4th.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. oc8 dtf

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 138 Main street.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

HARRIS, EDWARD, successor to A. Lampton—Bricklaying and Furnishing—Sixth street, between Main and River. mh16 d1m*

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 135 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Fulton James & Co.) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 30 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANKDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 90 Main st. fe5 d3m

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard m'f'r all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 369 Fulton, above Campbell

## DENTISTRY.

**DENTISTRY**

The Cotton Dental Association, No. 134 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 60,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja8 dtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

**DENTISTRY.**

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157,

now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

**J. F. CANINE,**
**DENTIST,**

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 190 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 dtf

**WALKER'S**
**Tonic Bitters**

WILL CURE

**Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.**

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

**From Mrs. Miller Stewart.**

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.

Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

**From J. F. Cox, Esq.**

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Your friend, &c. J. F. COX.

**From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.**

ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.

Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Chamberlin, | E. L. Huffman, |
| Vene P. Armstrong, | A. J. Mitchell, |
| Miller Stewart, | C. J. Walton, |
| James Kennedy, | J. D. Walker, |
| Wm. Gay, | J. M. Duncan, |
| Philip Speed, | C. W. Warren, |
| J. L. Post, | Thomas Steele, |
| R. H. Crump, | O. A. Johnson, |
| Geo. D. Prentice, | Isham Henderson, |
| | Wm. E. Hughes. |

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

**W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,**
**Louisville, Ky.**

**WALKER'S**
**COCKTAIL BITTERS**

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS

**W. H. WALKER & CO.**
**Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.**
No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 d1y

**Dress Patterns.**

THE best assortment of Trimmed Patterns always on hand; also one of the cheapest modes of Dressmaking now in use taught at No. 113 Fourth st. by D. WARTH.

☞ Agents wanted to sell Charts. mh24 d3*

**PIANOS!!**

FROM Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, and Kurtzmann, just received. Low prices.
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main st.

**ORGANS, GUITARS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

THE finest at very low prices wholesale or retail.
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main st.,
mh4 dtf Between Second and Third.

**Notice—Removal.**

**DR. E. D. FOREE**

HAS changed his residence to the northwest corner of Third and Breckinridge streets. Office as before, Third street, opposite Postoffice.
mh19 d1m

## WANTED.

WANTED—BILL CLERK—A first-class bill clerk can obtain a good situation in a wholesale house on Main street by addressing B. C., this office.

WANTED—COW—A fresh No. 1 milch cow. Apply to 272 West Broadway. mh30 d2

WANTED—SITUATIONS for clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, partners, capitalists, laborers, families, boys, mechanics, girls, orphans, accountants, bookkeepers, &c. All wanting work come; to find good help, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A SOBER, FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER—To canvass this city for Mathew Hale Smith's great work "Sunshine and Shadows in New York." A first-rate opportunity for a good man who can raise a couple of hundred dollars to make money. Also a good boy, a little money, to sell door-fasteners. Inquire for the agent at the St. Cloud Hotel between 8 and 9 A. M. and 7 and 8 P. M.

WANTED—SALESMAN—We have room for an active, energetic, and reliable young man in our house who has a knowledge of and influence with prompt cash buyers of millinery goods in Southwestern Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southern States, such as have been accustomed to buy in the Louisville and New York markets. Parties can address us in confidence. JAMES D. SMITH & CO., No. 128 Race st., Cincinnati. mh30 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—By a practical bookkeeper and accountant, any kind of employment, being at present out of business. Best of city references. Address A. Z., 129 Third street. mch28 d3*

WANTED—SALESMAN—By a first-class clothing house in Cincinnati. Only such as can command a large Southern trade need apply. Address, with references, LOCK BOX 1791, Cincinnati, O. mch25d3*

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION—As salesman or traveling agent, by a citizen and an experienced business man, who can command a good Southern trade, having traveled several years through Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and other States. Salary reasonable. Good reference from all late employers. Address H. J. C., Postoffice. mch28 d3*

WANTED—A white woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Must give good references. Apply at 287 Sixth street. mar28d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman who has had considerable experience in teaching, and who is well qualified to give instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and the English branches, desires a situation as teacher. References given. Address A. B., Louisville, Ky. mh25 d6

WANTED—HELP—A white woman to cook, wash, iron, and do general housework. Also a white girl, 14 or 15 years of age. Reference will be required in both cases. Inquire of Mr. Watts, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth, south side, at two new houses. mar26 dtf

WANTED—The people to know that they can get their MUSIC, MAGAZINES, &c., BOUND cheap and expressage paid both ways when 10 volumes are sent, by STANAGE, SAUNDERS & CO., Stationers, Printers, and Binders, 135 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. mh9 eod1m

WANTED—Every one having claims in the hands of H. H. Burkholder, deceased, to call on me or send me their full address (street and number if in city) between now and the first of April next, as I now have charge of the business and intend to go to Washington after April 1 with lists to find out the status of each case. I have a number of cases settled now, but cannot find claimants.

J. ALLEN PORTER,
mar21 tApri No. 166 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females seeking situations are invited to call and obtain situations free. N. B.—A lady superintends the Female Department. no15 dtf

## WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi to sell Whitcrow's "Little Excelsior" Corn-Shellers, patented Aug. 18, 1868. Address WHITE CROW & TULEY, New Albany, Ind. mh5 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—For Dr. March's NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE, on fine, rose-tinted paper, with steel engravings costing over $6,000, and of unrivaled beauty, grandeur, delicacy and excellence. Highly commended by Bishops Morris, Simpson, and Clark, Rev. Albert Barnes, the entire religious press, college professors, and clergymen of every denomination. One says, "It is a beautiful, fascinating, impressive, invaluable book;" another, "It is precious as gems;" another, "It ought to be a household book throughout the English speaking world." Great inducements to clergymen, teachers, students, and Agents. One agent sold 93 in three weeks, another 87 in one week, another 46 in one day, and so on. For circular, the recommendations, price, and terms to agents, address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. mh3 Tu Th&Sat3m

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. fe23 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. s4d

## FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—On the north side of Walnut street, second house above Floyd; lot 114 feet front by 190 feet deep to an alley. A house with all modern conveniences, centrally and eligibly located, will be taken in part payment. Terms easy. For further particulars, call on OSBORNE & McATEER, north side Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, or A. HARRIS, 104 Fifth street. mh9 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—Containing 18 rooms, pantries, cellar, and bath-room, with large stables and servants' rooms—gas, water, and every convenience needed in a first-class residence. Lot 120x200 feet to an alley 20 feet wide. Situated on the southwest corner of First and Chestnut. For location, size, and style this is one of the most desirable houses in the city. Improved city property taken in part payment. Also the following unimproved lots: 100x160 feet on the southeast corner of Preston and College; 165x160 feet on the west side of Preston, between Broadway and Jacob st. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main st. mh20 eodtf

FOR SALE—Rockaways, open and top buggies. A fine assortment for sale low. Also, second-hand rockaways and buggies. At W. F. SPYBEY'S Carriage Factory, No. 326 Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. mch25d5

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A No. 1 Drug Store, having a large prescription business, with fresh stock and fixtures. Very desirably located. Apply to WARFIELD & WEST, 9[illegible] Jefferson street. mch25d3*

FOR SALE—[illegible]—A fine saddle and harness horse, well broke, and perfectly gentle; also Rockaway and Harness. Apply to RYAN, CARPENTER & CO., room No. 2 Hamilton block, Sixth and Main. mh27 d3

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE—Situated No. 240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh; 29 feet front by 204 feet deep. For particulars, inquire at HENRY LIEBER'S, at the above place. mh26 d6*

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—That choice building lot on the south side of Chestnut, between Brook and Floyd, 60x200 feet. It will be divided into two lots of 30 feet each if desired. If not sold by the 10th of April, it will be offered at public auction on that day. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. mh23 dtf

FOR SALE—ENGINE, &c.—One eight-horse power engine, with shafting, pulleys, boiler, and smoke-stack, all complete, and for sale cheap. Apply to A. L. & G. ROBINSON & CO., 137 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. mh20 d12

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A comfortable brick dwelling of ten rooms, modern style, situated on First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, No. 241. Lot 45x220 feet, running through from First to East street. Gas and water. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to THOMAS & WILLIAM MAIZE, 145 Main st. mh14 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath-room, and attic, with stable, servants' rooms, and wash-house. Lot 40 by 200 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main st. mh4 dtf

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Walnut, 60 feet front by 110 deep. Apply to G. W. ANDERSON. fe25 dtf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvement; steam engines, shafting and pulleys. Strict attention paid to distillery work. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works, southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KEYT. ja13 d3m

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

## FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—IN PEWEE VALLEY—40 acres of beautiful land, situated in Pewee Valley, immediately on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington R. R., nearly half way between Smith's and Sam'l Hyman's stations, and only a few minutes' walk from either station. The land lies high and level, commanding a fine view on all sides, with three handsome building sites, springs, &c. For particulars call on or address R. E. MURRAY, Administrator of Mrs. Nathan White, deceased, S. W. corner Third and Main streets. mh21 d12

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE at Danville, Ky.—A two-story frame house, containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms—good cellars, two good cisterns, ice-house (full of ice), carriage-house, stables, and all necessary out-buildings; abundance of good fruit; never-failing water in the pasture lots—the whole place containing forty (40) acres land—the dwelling just outside the town limits, and handsomely located. Will be sold at a great bargain and long time given if desired on half the purchase money. Possession given immediately. Address C. W. METCALFE, Danville, Ky. mh5 eod6

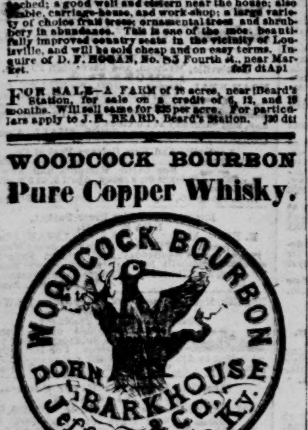
FOR SALE—FARM—100 acres of cleared land; on the L. & N. R. R., half a mile from Brooks' Station; 30 acres in clover—3 beautiful building sites. Can be divided to suit three purchasers. Also 108 acres of timber lands, one mile from Brooks' Station, with cabin and 18 acres cleared. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to B. H. THURMAN, corner East and Walnut, or T. J. McCORMICK, Brooks' Station, Ky. mh14 d15*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—COUNTRY SEAT—That handsome country seat now occupied by Mr. Joseph Pargny, situated near the Bardstown pike, about 3 miles from the city limits, in the rear of the residence of Theodore Harris, Esq. There are 30 acres in the tract, very rich and level, and well adapted to gardening purposes. The improvements consist of a good stone dwelling-house of 8 rooms and hall, with stone kitchen, servants'-room, and wash-house detached; a good well and cistern near the house; also stable, carriage-house, and work-shop; a large variety of choice fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubbery in abundance. This is one of the most beautifully improved country seats in the vicinity of Louisville, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of D. F. HOGAN, No. 85 Fourth st., near Market. fe27 dtApl

FOR SALE—A FARM of 70 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell same for $25 per acre. For particulars apply to J. B. BEARD, Beard's Station. ja20 dtf

WOODCOCK BOURBON

Pure Copper Whisky.



WOODCOCK BOURBON
DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.
Jefferson Co. Ky.

WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest market prices.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
fe4 deod3m No. 3 Main street.

CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandy!
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF
M. KELLER,
Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angeles Vineyards.
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
No. 27 East Main St.,
Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de22 d6m

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine residence, containing eight rooms in thorough order; recently papered and painted throughout. Location, Third street, between Broadway and York. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street. Bamberger & Bloom block. mh30d4t

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM—A large store room on the North side of Jefferson street, No. 125, near Fourth street. Apply to Kentucky Employment Agency, northwest corner of Jefferson and Fourth. mar21 d4*

FOR LEASE—RESIDENCE—For a term of years—The residence of Dr. J. R. Buchanan, on Rowan street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The lot contains four acres well set in grass, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery. The house is a double brick, containing ten rooms and hall. This place would make a number one flower garden, and is admirably located for a public pleasure ground. Apply at the law office of R. & L. BUCHANAN, No. 7 Court Place. mh28 d12

FOR RENT—CARPENTER SHOP OR WAREHOUSE—(Brick, 30 by 40 feet), on Preston street, near Broadway. Inquire on the premises, No. 337. mh25 d1w

FOR RENT—STORE No. 158, with DWELLING above, on west side Fourth street, in Parr's block, now occupied by S. C. Lang. Possession given on 1st of April next. Apply to D. G. PARR, 169 Fourth st. mh25 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Possession given 17th April. Apply to E. FULLER, No. 255 Eighth street. mh24 dtf

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY STOREHOUSE on the west side of Fourth street, just below Main (No. 48). Possession given about the first of April. Apply to A. L. & G. ROBINSON & CO., 137 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth. m20 d12

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STOREROOM—In the Hall Building, Lebanon, Ky., 80 feet in length, with room same size above it, and good cellar; formerly occupied by H. B. Phillips & Bro. M. S. SHUCK. mh18 d18*

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—Containing 6 rooms, stable, and cellar, situated on Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, No. 749. Rent $25 per month. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO. m18 dtf

FOR RENT—The BUILDINGS on Green street, near the Postoffice, recently occupied by the Louisville Democrat office. There are two front and one back building, constructed expressly for a newspaper establishment. It is suitable and well situated for a plumbing or gas-fitting shop or any manufacturing business. Apply at the Water Office from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. R. HUTCHINGS. mh13 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 8 Third street. Apply at No. 48 Bullitt street, at Pilot's Association. A. J. HARRINGTON, Secy. mh2 dtf

## LOST.

LOST—DOG—A large Newfoundland dog with a white breast and white feet. Will answer to the name of "Colonel." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at the southeast corner of Broadway and Third.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board with comfortably furnished rooms, &c., by applying at 24 West Walnut street, between First and Second. mh30 d3

BOARDING—Several young men can get boarding for $5 per week at 286 Second st. mh2 d2m

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no17-deodtf

BOARDING—$4.50—A few gentlemen can get good board at No. 135 Seventh street, at $4 50 per week. mi2 d1m

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Board per week $5, or 3 tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 8, dinner, 12 to 1; supper, 5 to 6. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. d30 dtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

## AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the issue and disposal of city bonds for the benefit of the Public Schools.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, in pursuance of the powers conferred by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved February 7, 1867, the Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute coupon bonds of the city of Louisville to the amount in the aggregate of fifty thousand dollars, with coupons for the semi-annual payment of interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, said bonds to be each for ($1,000) one thousand dollars, and payable thirty years after date thereof, in Louisville, Kentucky, at the office of the Treasurer of said city.

Sec. 2. To provide for the payment of said bonds and interest, the General Council shall, from year to year, if necessary, and until a sufficient sum shall be realized to pay said bonds and interest, pass ordinances levying a special annual tax, in addition to the taxes otherwise authorized by law to be levied, which said special taxes shall be and are hereby pledged to the payment of the aforesaid bonds and interest thereon.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall not take effect until it shall be submitted to and approved of by a vote of the qualified voters of the city of Louisville at the general municipal election in April, 1869.

JOHN D. ORRILL, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved March 22, 1869.
mh26 dtf PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. mv1 d&w

## MEDICAL.

[Advertisement.]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL

IS warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Frosted Limbs, Piles, and all Sores and pains on Man and Beast in from one to five days; and for Dyspepsia and all Diseases of Kidneys, Stomach, and Lungs use DeGrath's Electric Herb Pills. Price of Oil 50c and $1 per bottle, and Pills 25c per box. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. Depot Philadelphia, Pa. fe6 d3m

Dr. C. Brown & Co.'s Patent Dropsy and Gravel Medicine.

FOR SALE at No. 153 State street, New Albany, Indiana, or by PETER, POWERS, & COOPER, or SPRINGER & BRO., Louisville, Ky. ja15 d3m

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ja15 d Louisville, Ky.

FRENCH MEDICINES
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU,
PARIS.

DIGESTIVE ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris—Pepsine, the latest scientific discovery of Dr. Corvisart, physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French, is the gastric juice itself, or rather the digestive principle purified which digests food in the stomach. When, by some cause or other, the supply of digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, pituite, anemia, loss of strength, and (in females) chlorosis. The Elixir of Pepsine, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

No More Copaiba and Cubebs.

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.—Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine

BERIN DU BUISSON'S FERRO-MANGANIC POWDERS.—Liquid chalybeate preparations have for some years past obtained the general preference of medical practitioners over those in the dry form, for the simple reason that they act with greater promptitude and success, and are also more easily supported by patients. The Ferro-Manganic Powders present the two-fold advantage of supplying at any moment an effervescing chalybeate water, pleasing to the taste, much more active than mineral waters, and also containing manganese, which always coexists with iron in healthy blood. These powders are excellent in all complaints arising from the poverty of the blood, and for strengthening weak or lymphatic constitutions. Chlorosis (green sickness) or albus, pains in the stomach, irregular menstruation, amenorrhoea (suppression of the menses), speedily give way to their use. It is a fact worthy of note, that patients cured by these powders are much less subject to relapse than those treated with the ordinary chalybeate preparations.

SIRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON, prepared by Grimault & Co., Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, Paris. This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the blood. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians of Paris to cure chlorosis (green sickness,) to give health and vigor to the system in females, and to young people of delicate constitution in general. It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anemia and leucorrhoea to which ladies are so often subject; regularizes and facilitates the flow of the catamenia, and is also excellent for scale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness, or long and difficult convalescence. The effects of this sirup are at once certain and speedy.

Diseases of the Throat and Whooping Cough.

GAZEOL—This preparation is an unfailing remedy in the above diseases, and has been long used in France with great success.

For circulars of all the above preparations, please apply to

Peter, Powers, & Cooper
Direct Importers and Wholesale Agents for the West.
jy14 Tu&y

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also cures with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this "speciality" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 10,000 cases in Louisville alone.

Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $3.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each or 5 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential.
fe19 d1y

## AUCTION SALES.

### TO-DAY.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, March 30, at 10 A. M., will be sold a stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans; also, invoices of Soft Hats.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 31 and April 1, will be sold a large stock of assorted Dry Goods, invoices from Jobbers, &c. Also, at 12 M., invoices of Ready-made Clothing and Soft Hats. Terms cash.
m28 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
750 Lots Assorted Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 30, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell, for cash, a large lot of desirable goods; also retail stock of Clothing.
m28 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.
Groceries, Wooden Ware, and Sundries
AT AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING, March 30, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash.
m28 S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
RARE CHANCE!
Centrally Located Residence
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 3½ o'clock P. M., that desirable brick dwelling No. 317 Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, "Tyler row." Contains 7 rooms, front and back hall, besides kitchen, servants'-room, bath-room, library, &c.; one of Wright & Bridgeford's permanent ranges in the kitchen; hot and cold water, gas, and every modern convenience. This house is on leased ground, and has 16 years to run at an exceedingly low rent. It is the most desirable house in the "Tyler row." The owner is about removing from the city, and has instructed us to sell the property without reserve. Possession given in thirty days.
Terms at sale. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
mh26 Auctioneers.

## FUTURE SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth sts.
Two Very Desirable Unimproved Building Lots, southeast corner Washington and Floyd streets,
AT AUCTION

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 3 o'clock, on the premises. We will sell the above separate or together, and positively without reserve. Terms made known on day of sale.
mch28 S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
500 Cases and Cartoons of Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 31, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at auction-rooms, a large and desirable stock of Boots and Shoes received since our last sale.
m28 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
Office 89 Market street, between Third & Fourth.
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
Six miles from the city of Louisville, situated near the Shelbyville Turnpike, turning into the left on Zimmerman's lane, and adjoining the places of John Oldham and Mr. Lockery, west of the 2d toll-gate, and known as the Sisson place; also the Stock, Buggies, Wagons, Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, April 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, situated as above, we will sell, at public auction, one of the most beautiful places in the country, located in one of the best of neighborhoods, a half a mile above Woodlawn station. The place contains 4 acres of very fine garden land, with good improvements, 200 trees of fine fruit, splendid spring and spring-house, and every out-building necessary to a place suited for a gentleman wishing to live at ease or do business in the city. The house contains 8 rooms, all in fine order. After the sale of the property, we will sell the household furniture, which consists of fine parlor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, &c.—all of which are as good as new, having all been bought within the last 90 days. And immediately after the sale of the furniture, we will sell the horses, cows, wagons, plows and farming utensils, &c., all of the very best. Parties wishing to see a plat of the property will call at our office and we will be most happy to give them all the information we can in regard to the sale.

TERMS—For the personal property, cash; for the real estate, balance in one and two years, with interest and lien, or the party buying can pay all cash and a discount will be made.

To parties desirous of inspecting the place previous to day of sale we have a horse and buggy and will be glad to show them the premises free of charge.
m25 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
No. 233 Main street.
Administrator's Sale of Bonds.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell 26 (each $1,000) city of Houston (Texas) bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, payable 1892. Sale by order of R. Boyd, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Stevenson, deceased. Terms cash.
m30 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. W. ALFRIEND.
Auction Sale of Real Estate.

FOUR valuable Lots on northwest corner of Main and Eighth streets, 26¼ by 154 feet each, will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Terms made known on the day of sale. mh19 d20

## PUBLIC SALES.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Jno. F. Sheckler, plff.
vs.
R. H. Rousseau, &c., defs. } Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale in the above case, I will expose to public sale at the Courthouse door, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1869, a large and valuable LAW LIBRARY.

WM. P. SHANKS, D. S.
mch27dts JNO. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

### Sheriff's Sale.

S. F. Dawes, assignee, plff.
vs.
Geo. W. Seebert, def. } Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

I WILL expose to public sale, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, the leasehold interest of defendant, Seebert, in a business room and cellar, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Fourteenth streets, on a credit of three months from the day of sale.

Levied upon as the property of George W. Seebert, to satisfy Execution No. 4218, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, in the name of S. F. Dawes' assignee, against George W. Seebert.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M.

W. A. MARTIN, D. S., for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1869. mch27dts

### Sale of House and Lot on Twelfth Street.

AS assignee of Louis Langolf, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Courthouse door in Louisville, Ky., at 11 o'clock A. M. of April 19, 1869, a lot 25x165 feet, on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Market street, in Louisville, Ky., having upon it a good two-story brick dwelling. The property is leased to a good tenant for three years, at $500 per annum. Lease transferred with the property.

Terms, one-third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with lien and interest.

STEPHEN E. JONES, assignee of
LOUIS LANGOLF.
mch27&30Ap3,6,10,13&18

### United States Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of vendi exponas Nos. 914, 915, 916, 981, 982, 1,102, and 1,260, issued from the Clerk's office of the United States District and Circuit Court, for the Kentucky District at Louisville, the undersigned, or one of us, will on the 13th day of April, 1869, offer for sale at public auction (by sample), at the United States Marshal's office, third floor custom-house, the following articles, to-wit:

27 bbls distilled spirits,
19 bbls whisky,
26 caddies manufactured tobacco,
6½ drums manufactured tobacco,
Condemned and ordered to be sold by said court.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal.
GEORGE N. JACKSON, Deputy.
Terms cash.
Sale at 10½ o'clock, A. M. mar27 dts

### Large Sale of Government Property.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 22, 1869.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the U. S. Warehouse, corner Spring and New Market streets, Jeffersonville, Ind., on March 30, 1869, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's property, consisting in part of Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carts, Harness, Stoves, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All articles must be removed within two days after sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in U. S. funds.

H. C. RANSOM,
Bt. Lt. Col. and Q. M.,
mh25 d6 In charge of Depot.

### Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Marion Circuit Court, rendered in the case of B. B. Mason, plaintiff, vs. Mason, &c., defendants, I will, at the court-house door, in the city of Lebanon, Ky., on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, County Court day, about the hour of one o'clock P. M., sell to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, equal payments, with interest from date, the tract of land lying in a bend of the Rolling Fork, in Marion county, Ky., about 7 miles south of Lebanon, and containing 866 acres—the same willed by James O. McElroy, dec'd, to said Mason. Bond, with good personal security, will be required of the purchaser. The sale to be made for the purpose of re-investing the proceeds in real estate in Louisville, Ky.

A plat of the land will be exhibited on the day of sale. There is a large two-story frame house on the premises with other buildings. The tract embraces one of the largest and best bottoms on the Rolling Fork, and an abundance of fine timber back from the river. Possession given on day of sale.

m24 d10 N. T. BERRY, Commissioner.

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,
GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.

Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Sam Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.; W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

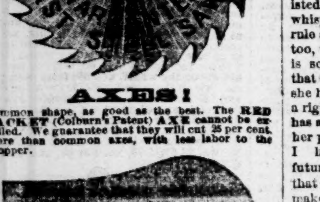
NOTE.—Rice can be shipped now on through bills from Savannah to Louisville at 75 cents per 100 lbs.
no16 deodtf

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut
SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent. more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers.
my19 d1y

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 221 Market st. to 89 MAIN STREET, between Second and Third sts.
au21 dtf

# Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1869.

## ROUND-ABOUT.

### I.

### Victor Hugo's New Novel.

The last work of this popular author entitled "By the King's Command, or the Man who Laughs," is said to be exceedingly well written, and is full of historical interest. A graphic passage occurs in it which exhibits the pecuniary condition of the peerage of England two hundred years ago, which he heads, "Consolations that ought to suffice for those who have nothing." The estates and titles of many of the nobility are given, among them those of Lord Linnæus Clancharlie, upon whom the story turns: "Lord Clancharlie was an exile during the reign of Charles the Second, and a friend of the Cromwell Republic. An illegitimate child was given his estates, and his legitimate son seems to have been changed beyond recognition by some strange and terrible medical process." The story already is strangely interesting.

### II.

### Mrs. Scott Siddons.

The New Orleans papers come with elaborate critiques upon the acting of this tragedienne. She seems to have carried everything by storm there. The houses which have assembled nightly to see her have been crowded and fashionable ones. The Picayune, which is high authority on stage matters and the drama, speaks most enthusiastically of her talents and the beauty of her acting. Nothing like her success there has been witnessed since Miss Charlotte Cushman's last appearance. Her engagement is declared to be "a brilliant success," and the town is mad about her. No wonder. She is among people who by their education, culture, refinement, and travel have been fitted to appreciate art and know good acting when they see it; and do not limit their support of their theaters to one night in the week which is supposed to be more "fashionable" forsooth than another.

### III.

### The Grants are Coming, Oh Ho!

When one man in a family climbs into position, the world never thinks of the ladder nor the individual rounds thereof. It looks only at the fact of his being up. The family failing of the Grants is, that they take everything for granted. They have studied the Puritan dogma, "Resolved, that the good things of the earth belong to the elect of the Lord. Resolved, that we are the elect." Hence they are swarming like bees for official hives. The New York World says: "It is rumored that impecunious members of the eight or ten different Grant clans in Scotland are coming by the ship-load to this country to fill the subordinate positions in the custom-houses, postoffices, departments and bureaus of the United States. The glad news has gone abroad that all the Dents, all the Caseys, all the Simpsons, all the Sharpes, all the relatives, near and remote, of the Grants, Dents, Caseys, Simpsons and Sharpes; and all the 'old friends' of all these families have been provided for. Consequently, it is understood that the General intends to fall back upon the original Grants for fresh supplies, and so the Scotch Grants are scratching around for means to pay their passage to America. We advise them to be in no haste about it. Covington, Kentucky, has just been surprised by the advent of one B. F. Winans, who arrived from Clermont county, Ohio, expressly to take charge of the Covington postoffice. Wonder ceased when it was discovered that Winans had married a niece of General Grant. So, in addition to the Caseys, Cramers, Simpsons, Dents, Sharpes, their relatives and friends, here are all the Winans to be provided for, and thereafter the near and remote connections of the Winans, and then the old friends of Winans. Really, it looks as if there was no end to it. But it simplifies office-seeking and office-getting wonderfully. All the old signature and red tape business merges into the mere question of family ties."

### IV.

### The Dress of English and American Women.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in a clever article, says: "It is no new thing to hear it said abroad that English women have bad taste in dress. It would, of course, be easy to meet the assertion with a round contradiction, but observant travelers usually admit that, though the charge may be exaggerated, it is not always or entirely without foundation. French women profess to regard the average dress of their English sisters as being a few degrees removed from barbarism. Americans are fond of declaring that in no other country in the world are there so many ill-dressed women to be seen as in this. Some part of these criticism may fairly be set down to affectation or to national prejudice, and it may also be said that French and American women are overdressed, and that English women have no ambition to outshine them. Making large allowances for these considerations, there is still something left unexplained. As a matter of fact, the great majority of French or American women do not overdress, for they are unable to afford extravagance. A 'Saratoga belle,' or the American girl frequently met with at a continental *table d'hote*, may be a dreadful warning to all properly brought up young ladies, but neither can be taken as a fair specimen of her countrywomen, many of whom dress very cheaply and yet always look spruce and becoming. The poorest native-born American woman has a trimness in her dress which saves her from the castaway look so common among our own poor. In France or America the class corresponding to our middle class are far more tastefully dressed, as a rule, than Englishwomen. There are doubtless ladies among us, and not a few in number, who dress with incomparable elegance and judgment. But the best test of the question is this: Stand in any great thoroughfare of Paris, New York, and London, and see what kind of dress every woman who happens to pass by is wearing. Take the Strand or Regent street, the Boulevards and Broadway, and notice the characteristic style of dress in each city. It will be found that an immense proportion of women in Paris and New York look tidy and neat, while of our own countrywomen the larger number seem deficient either in taste or in proper care for their personal appearance. The poor woman here is too often slatterly, or else she is pranked out in ornaments which would look very well on a May-day queen. There are, of course, plentiful exceptions, but, as a rule, the dress of the poor matches the squalor of their lot. And even wealth does not save some women from being dowdies."

### V.

### The Friends of Cuba.

The sympathy of Cuba for the people of the North during what Mr. Greeley calls the "Rebellion," Mr. Draper the "Civil War," Mr. Stephens the "War between the States," and the Southern people their struggle for Independence, is being returned unto them. The New York papers are filled with long accounts of a large meeting at Steinway Hall, the other day, in which there were sundry of the incongruous political, literary and religious luminaries, who relieved their minds on the subject of the necessity of somebody's doing something about the independence of Cuba. Henry Ward Beecher had his say, and unwittingly describes the condition of the South as well as Cuba: "Where are the laws of Cuba? They are not made in Cuba. No citizen has a voice there. There is no foundery there where you can mold laws and set them up. All their laws are made and, like her cotton, are imported for her. Consider what would be your condition if your laws were manufactured by the Czar and imported from Moscow like patterns of French calico, with this difference, that the latter you could shape to suit your own convenience, but the former you could not. I would pity you, but I would pity the laws more. [Laughter.] Their laws are sent over, for the interests of the Spanish Government desire that Cuba should be Spain's sponge, with which she may suck her resources and squeeze them into the Spanish exchequer. Is there a Spanish noble who has squandered his own fortune in riot, luxury, and dissipation? Send him to Cuba as Governor-General, and he will in a few years regain the value of his lost possessions and return home to live again his former life of dissipation. The Government, from the Captain-General down to the lowest officer is shared by no natives. The island is used as I use a whet-stone, to make my ax sharp. There is no appeal from the Governor General there. He is as despotic as Nero of old. Since 1825 Cuba has been under military government, and martial law has existed in the island. It is strange that within a whisper of our Southern shore there should rule such despotism unchecked—in an island, too, which is governed by foreign laws. This is scarcely conceived by Americans. I hold that Cuba has a right to self-government. If she has a right to throw off despotism, she has a right to throw off Spanish despotism. She has a right to her independence because all her past is like a nightmare dream. Oh, that I had a magic mirror to show her future. I would say to her, 'Thou art not that despised and foolish creature men would make thee appear; lift up thine eyes and behold thyself bright, glorious, and free.' Not one-twentieth part of her land is cultivated. Her vast sources of mines are not yet developed." The difference between his sympathy for Cuba and his antipathy for the South is thus stated: "Cuba attempts to throw off her shackles, to found a new national life, and shall we not declare she is right. When blockade runners conveyed ammunition to the South, I said, may the night be dark or the vessels sink or be captured; but now, when ships convey munitions of war to struggling Cuba, I pray them good speed. I hope to live to see the day when her flag, which we have assisted in hoisting, shall visit our shores, and hear the multitudes of Americans cry out, 'I helped the Cubans to make that flag.'" [Cheers.]

### VI.

### "On the Heights."

The Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have in press a new romance of Berthold Auerbach. Their edition of "On the Heights" is also to be revised. The original translation, though good in the main, might be pruned of a few blemishes, which seem to be the result of haste or carelessness. Otherwise it gives a faithful rendering of the greatest of modern German novels. The genius of Auerbach combines the wisdom and feeling of Goethe—deep, penetrating, and spontaneous—with the unaffected tenderness and high moral purpose of Thackeray. Yet Auerbach has a gentler fancy than either, directed by a wonderful eye for detail and a careful hand for elaboration. "On the Heights" is a purer study than Wilhelm Meister, and quite as brilliant as a subtle, philosophical prose-poem. It is even a sadder story than "The Newcomes," told, like a legend, with marvelous, simple sweetness. The figure of the King is misty indeed, and something cold; and Gunther, great as he is, bores us rather—is in fact a splendid moral prig. But the Countess Irma is a new heroine in fiction, having hardly a counterpart. She is altogether superior to Ethel Newcome; a very Shakspearean creation in the strength and weakness of genuine flesh-and-blood womanhood. The Queen, likewise, is one of the best characters of fictitious literature; whilst Walpurga and the mother of Walpurga are hardly less unique, admirably drawn and richly colored. In fact, Auerbach's women are the most natural and adorable that have come from the brain of any man after Shakspeare. There is something about the women of Fielding, Victor Hugo and Freitag—Goethe and Schiller being hardly nameable in this connection—which dampens our ecstacy in them. The plot of "On the Heights" is exceeding plain and the writing subdued; yet it is full of sudden, life-like surprises, carried forward by the workings of a current of passionate idealism that never flags or varies from the one great purpose to which the whole story tends and which it illustrates. The "Journal of a Solitary Worldling" is, in itself, a book of religious philosophy; but there is in all the books of this thoroughly great and good romance, an atmosphere which has power to chasten some of the worst traits of our nature and to soften some of the miserablest evils of our life. We are glad the Messrs. Roberts mean to reissue it. It is too wise a book ever to be popular, but it will take its place among the "*immortelles*" of German and English literature. It is as indisputable an original as the oddest originals of Richter and Lessing; yet in nowise odd or strained; wherein it rather reminds one of a poem by Heinrich Heine, or a song by Robert Schumann; the which have never been equalled in purity, sweetness, pathos, gracefulness, depth of feeling, and thorough completeness either in the art of music, or, its next-door neighbor, the romantic art on which all life, be it never so high or lowly, must depend for its faithful portraiture; that which goes by the name of history being only false and untrue to nature.

## AN INQUIRY.

### Louisville and Harrodsburg Railroad and City Taxes.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Two months since our heavily-burdened tax-paying citizens were much exercised at the introduction in the Legislature of the act to tax the city a million dollars to build what was known as the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad. Had we at that time been on the eve of an election of more than half of the members of the General Council, the opinion of each candidate upon this subject would have been fully understood before receiving the suffrages of our people. If such was public sentiment before this act became a law, why such supineness at this critical period in its history. In a few days there will be returned to the General Council enough members to decide the fate of this bill before that body. If, in the wisdom of the city fathers, the measure is submitted to a special election, in the opinion of the writer its ratification by a "majority of all the votes cast"—not a majority of the tax payers, for such unfortunately is not the law—is a foregone conclusion. We have but recently had, in the vote upon the wharf purchase, a costly illustration of the facility with which nearly a million dollars was voted away, not by a majority of the tax payers, but by a "majority of all the votes cast," which majority was easily worked up through the activity and money of parties most interested. It will hardly admit of a doubt but that a similar result will follow the money and zeal that will be enlisted in forcing this measure upon tax payers. In view of these facts, tax payers of the several wards, are you contented to vote for men not knowing their opinion upon this vital question? The friends of this measure are not idle; they are working in the most subtle way to elect men to the Council whom they know are in favor of this chimerical scheme. Their strength and success lie in your indifference. Be, then, up and doing. You have only a few days to learn the sentiments of those asking your votes. Demand of them in some public and emphatic manner how they would vote in the Council when this question shall be presented, as it most assuredly will be. If favoring the construction of this road let them demonstrate to you if they can the probability, nay, the possibility of building it with a subscription of even two millions of dollars on the part of the city. Let them show the tax-payers who groaned under a taxation last year of two dollars and fifty-eight cents on the $100, how the city can stand up under an additional tax of thirty-five cents for the Lebanon road, fifteen cents for the Paducah road, and fifteen cents for the Harrodsburg road, making a total of three dollars and thirteen cents.

Let them point to you a prosperous city in this country as heavily taxed as Louisville, or one with only fifty millions taxable property with a bonded indebtedness of over five million dollars. But I find myself discussing the merits of this road, and the subject of taxation, when this article was only intended to awaken the tax-payers to the importance of ascertaining the views of each and every candidate presenting himself for a seat in either board of the General Council upon the Harrodsburg railroad question.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

### Realty—Title Extraordinary—Escheats in Kentucky.

Dennis Mulligan *vs.* John Corbin *et al.*—This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and the facts of the case are quite extraordinary. About fifty years ago a free negro of Lexington, Ky., owned a fractional lot in that city, which, prior to 1829, Hon. Wm. T. Barry, formerly Postmaster General and Minister to Spain, took possession of, claiming it as his property, and apparently with the consent of Brindley, the negro. This possession was continued during the life of Barry, and by the tenants of his heirs after his death (in 1835) until 1843, when, as the property of the heirs, it was sold under execution on a judgment in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, then substantially owned by the State. At the sale by the Sheriff the mother of Mrs. Corbin purchased the property, and at her instance the Sheriff conveyed the title to Mrs. Corbin for her life, in remainder to her daughter Martha. The property was occupied by the family or for its use until 1855, when a lawyer named Thomas B. Monroe, finding there was no conveyance from Brindley to Barry, or other written evidence of sale, and also that Brindley left no heir, made a contract with the Auditor of Kentucky, by which it was agreed that if Monroe would procure its escheat to the State, he should have one-half of it subject to Mrs. Barry's dower. Suit was accordingly brought, and in consequence of the ignorance of Mrs. Barry on the subject of her husband's evidence of title, and the helplessness of the Corbins, no proper defense was made and the suit succeeded, judgment therein being affirmed by the Court of Appeals on technical grounds. Soon thereafter the Legislature of Kentucky, repudiating the Auditor's agency and authority, and disclaiming any just right to the property for which the State had once been paid, passed an act in April, 1861, releasing all claim to the property, and passing all the State's title to Mrs. Corbin, and after her to her daughter, according to the deed held by them. But Monroe, who was then Secretary of State, whose duty it was to present the act without delay to the Governor for his approval, failed to do so, as alleged by defendants in error, until he had gone to the Auditor and reported the recovery of possession of the property and his sale of it to the plaintiff in error. Mulligan, later in the same month, paid the share of the State to the Auditor, who thereupon conveyed the property to Monroe and Mulligan, Monroe afterward conveying his moiety to the plaintiff in error. During all this time Mrs. Corbin was in the actual possession of the property, claiming it as her own. The Governor approved the act on the day of the approval of Monroe's report by the Auditor.

This action was then brought by Mulligan to enforce his equity, and he obtained judgment, which was reversed by the Court of Appeals. From that reversal this writ of error is taken, and it is here contended by the plaintiff in error that there was no conveyance to Barry by Brindley the real owner, and that Barry and his heirs did not maintain such long and continued possession of the property as to ripen into an estate subject to levy and sale under execution against his heirs, yet there is no evidence that the execution under which the sale was made is valid, or of the authority to deed to Mrs. Corbin. It is, however, mainly urged that, as the act releasing the estate to the Corbins did not take effect until sixty days from its passage (no day being named in the act itself), Mulligan's title was complete before that day, and he cannot now be divested of it. The Corbins have only such title as was in the State at the date when the act became operative, and before that day the State had been divested of all title by conveyance to Mulligan in compliance with prior-existing law regulating escheats. The defendants in error contend for the regularity and validity of all proceedings placing the Corbins in possession.

Senator Davis for plaintiff in error; George Robertson, J. Beck and Moore and Bright for defendants in error.

☞ The hotel car that is designed to accompany the first through train from San Francisco to the East has been completed at the Central Pacific shops. It is thus described by a California exchange: "It is divided into a large number of compartments—one lined with zinc for meat, several for groceries, vegetables, &c., one with a wire door for live fowls, large tanks for fresh water, all arranged as neatly and compactly as can well be imagined. At one end of the car there are several berths for the accommodation of the train hands. The car is strongly built, and having both rubber and steel springs is, probably, one of the easiest riding in the State."

## SORGHUM.

### Directions for its Cultivation—a Valuable Paper.

The following instructions for the cultivation of sorghum have been furnished us by Messrs. Lewis Wilhelm & Johnson, of this city, and will be of great interest to persons who contemplate the cultivation of sorghum this year. There is no longer any doubt of the fact that sugar can be made successfully and profitably by the new process, and we advise farmers to give the following a careful perusal.

When we assert that a superior article of sirup and a fair article of sugar can be made from sorghum canes we know that we have all kinds of prejudices and objections to meet. We can only meet these objections and overcome these prejudices by the assistance of farmers who are willing to give sorghum a fair trial. To do this they must begin by procuring and planting pure seed. This fact need not be urged upon those who have planted pure seed and made a gallon of fine sirup to four or five gallons of green juice, while it takes from seven to ten gallons of juice of hybredized canes to make one gallon of very ordinary sirup. There is no other remedy for this falling off than the planting pure, well matured seed. In order to procure good seed the cane must be carefully cultivated for the seed alone, and not for the sirup, by allowing the seed to mature and dry on the stalk in the field.

A year ago we paid as high as sixty-five cents per pound for seed to distribute gratuitously to farmers. Last summer we had the seed cultivated by careful farmers. We are prepared to fill orders for pure seed at cost price. We do this, hoping to remove the prejudices and make the cultivation of sorghum a success.

In planting we advise farmers to avoid, as much as possible, black, mucky soils; if planted upon bottom lands at all, it should be dry, sandy soil. Very rich soil of any kind is not favorable to the production of light sirups. Good land, not foul with weeds, should be planted in drills. As much of the cane should be allowed to stand as the ground will bear. Of this farmers must judge for themselves. A large overgrown stalk is not the best for sirup or sugar, but the medium or even small stalks are better than the large, rank cane often seen on rich soil. If the soil is not good or is foul the seed should be planted in hills.

Sorghum while growing requires very close attention until it is well started, and then it will leave weeds and everything else in the background. The seed should be prepared first by cleaning and then by pouring warm water over it until covered two or three inches in the vessel. If well stirred the light chaffy seeds will rise to the surface, which should be removed. The vessel should then be set in a warm place until the hull of the seed shows a disposition to burst, then the seed should be spread out until nearly dry, and in this condition should be placed in the ground. If this plan is strictly observed every seed will grow. If planted in drills one seed in a place is sufficient. If planted in hills two to five seed are all that is needed.

The ground should be well pulverized. The best way is to throw two furrows together and plant the seed on the ridge. It should never be planted in a furrow. It should be covered as lightly as possible, and the cane will appear in a few days. It will require careful nursing for a short time, but it will soon become strong and will overcome all obstacles. It should not be "thinned" too much. Let as much grow as the ground will support.

The best varieties of cane for sirup are the old-fashioned Chinese, or black top, and the red top, or Liberian cane. The most successful for producing sugar, so far as yet demonstrated, is the Oomceanna, or black Imphee, an African variety.

These few hints will suffice for the present; but before the cutting season we will publish a pamphlet containing minute directions for harvesting the cane and manufacturing the sirup, so that where there is sugar naturally we may have the benefit of it. We will also give directions how to make the skimmings and waste profitable. In short, we will show how to make sorghum the most profitable crop in the country.

LEWIS WILHELM & JOHNSON,
69 Second st., Louisville, Ky.

## WILD BEASTS OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

### The Elephant and the Lion Loose—One Attacks a Locomotive and the other the Natives.

[Correspondence Brandon (Miss.) Republican.]

FOREST, MISS., March 24, 1869.

Several days previous immense posters were pasted on all the walls in town, announcing that Reynold's Great Mexican Gymnasium and Menagerie would exhibit in Forest on that day. Early in the morning all the roads leading to town were thronged with people, of all ages, sexes and colors, and by ten o'clock the whole town was alive with visitors awaiting the arrival of the menagerie. At eleven the fine brass band announced the arrival of the show, and by twelve the canvas was stretched and the cages of the animals arranged.

The huge elephant Hercules—the largest ever imported into this country—was chained to a stake, and by way of caution to those entering the canvas, Mr. John Alston, his keeper, stated that he had for several days manifested a disposition of insubordination, and begged that no one would approach sufficiently near to receive a blow from his trunk. Mr. Mark Kite, from the northern part of this county, coming in after Mr. Alston's admonition, thoughtlessly handed him a piece of tobacco, which so enraged him that he struck at him with such violence as to dislocate his shoulder, although it was a glancing blow. He plunged with such force that he broke his chain, and although his keeper used every effort to subdue him he was entirely uncontrollable, and he would strike and kick at every object near him. By this time the scene was beyond description. The vast crowd flew for life. He flew at his keeper and pursued him from under the canvas.

The eleven o'clock freight-train, being behind time, and not having any freight for Forest, and the engineer not intending to stop, came rushing along at the rate of twenty miles an hour. When it had approached within two hundred yards he looked up the road and seemed doubly enraged. He immediately ran toward it with great speed and met it with such a shock that he broke one of his tusks and was immediately killed. The engine was detached from the train and thrown from the track, and Mr. Wharton, the engineer, having failed to shut off steam, it unfortunately ran into the canvas and smashed the lion's cage, killing the lioness and releasing the lion. The lion finding himself uninjured and at liberty, and being frightened by the steam and whistle of the engine, started at full speed down the Homewood road roaring terrifically. He had gone but a short distance when he met Mr. George W. Sheppard and gave chase. Mr. Sheppard finding that he was gaining on him rapidly and that he would certainly be overtaken, attempted to climb a sapling. He struck at him with his paw as he ascended, but fortunately did no other damage than to tear off his coat tail and carry away a part of his pants.

Mr. John Smith, of Raleigh, who was on his way to Forest, riding his fine pacing horse, with his little son behind him, met him four miles from here. As soon as his horse saw him he neighed, when the lion rushed at him, seized him by the throat and threw him upon the ground. Mr. Smith with his little son escaped to the woods and made their way to Forest on foot.

While he was devouring Mr Smith's horse, Mr. James J. Ritch, who was on his way to Forest with a load of chickens, drove up. As soon as he saw him he reared on his hind feet, lashed the ground with his tail and sprang at him. Mr. Ritch eluded him by jumping from his wagon, when he mounted and began to tear open the boxes containing the chickens and turned them out. He then seemed to loose sight of everything in his efforts to catch them.

When the excitement in town abated, about twenty mounted men, well armed, started in pursuit with all the dogs belonging in town as well as many that had followed their owners. Mr. Reynolds, the owner of the lion, begged them not to kill him, and sent several men with the crowd with instructions to capture him if possible, but no doubt the citizens will kill him as soon as they overtake him.

It is reported that he killed a freedman in Smith county, near Mr. Thomas Husband's, and that when last heard from he was going down Ocoha. The news that a lion is at large spreads like wild fire, and the citizens are greatly excited. B.

## THE IRREPRESSIBLE NIGGER.

### A Railroad Man Punches the Head of an African Councilman, and is Arrested.

[From the Nashville Union and American, 27th.]

On Friday evening last, just previous to the departure of a passenger train from the depot of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, a difficulty occurred in the depot between a white employe of the railroad named D. D. Clay and Jim Sumner, colored, member of the City Council, which resulted in Sumner being knocked down with an iron bar or bolt in the hands of Clay. It seems that the disturbance arose from the fact that Sumner had accompanied a colored woman to the depot and insisted upon her being provided with accommodations in a first-class passenger car, contrary, we believe, to the regulations of the road. Clay, at the time standing guard at the door of the car which Sumner desired his female friend to enter, positively refused them admittance, giving his reasons for so doing. Harsh words ensued, and finally Sumner was assaulted by Clay as stated above. Clay was arrested and yesterday morning arraigned before Commissioner Stone on the charge of assault with intent to kill. After a full hearing of the circumstances, the Commissioner discharged Clay; but he was subsequently arrested and carried before Esquire Tharneck, by whom a second hearing of the case was continued until to-morrow. We were not present at the investigation of the case before Commissioner Stone, but are not disposed to think he would have discharged the defendant had there been sufficient cause to inflict punishment or require security for future appearance. Should a question connected with the lately enacted civil rights bill be sprung in the second trial of Clay, the decision rendered by a New York judge, in the case of a colored woman named Jacobs vs. the steamship Leo, may become pertinent to the occasion. The officers of the vessel refused the woman first-class cabin passage, and she instituted suit for damages. She was nonsuited, the decision of the court sustaining the right of common carriers to designate the parts of ships or cars at the disposal of passengers, and also recognizing their right to refuse persons of color accommodation in the same cabin or cars with white people.

☞ The other evening I saw Jim Fisk in a private box at the theater, and as soon as the audience caught sight of him he was greeted with a tremendous round of applause. His portrait hangs in the window of every photographer in the city. He is short, thick set, and coarse-looking. His bull neck, and round, bullet-shaped head, remind one of a prize-fighter, and his face is heavy and expressionless. Nine people out of ten would probably mistake him for a bar-tender with an intimate experimental acquaintance with his stock in trade, and the tenth person would unhesitatingly pronounce him a devotee of faro.—[New York Cor. Chicago Republican.

## BAXTER VS. BUNCE.

### A Chicago Carpet-Bagger Puts on a Fresh Paper Collar and Goes for the Candidates for Mayor of Louisville.

[From the Special Cor. of the Chicago Republican.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.

I have been here for the past ten days, a quiet "looker-on in Venice." Politically, things are mixed up, and like Dick Smith's toothache, "jess keeps gettin wusser and wusser." In a short time they are to have an election for city officers, and the Democracy are in a peck of trouble over it. The trouble has been for years that there are not offices enough to go around, and the only way to remedy the evil is to amend the city charter and increase them. As the matter now stands there can be but one Mayor. But one man can be Mayor. Candidates are thicker than fiddlers at Donnybrook. Every mother's darling of them wants to be Mayor, is morally certain his claim is paramount to all others, and now that the nomination is made, all but one are furious because they are overlooked.

In this city politics, like jug handles, are all on one side. The scramble for office takes place in the convention instead of at the polls—the regular nominee being almost sure of election. To secure the election it is necessary to get the proper delegates appointed from the ward clubs. This gives the little noisy politicians lots of work to do prior to the convention; while to keep the rag-tag-and-bobtail together requires unlimited whisky and tobacco, and the candidate who treats the largest number of loafers can safely count on making the trip. As a general thing the decision of the convention is final, but this election will be an exception. A spark may ignite a magazine. Ten cents too much, spent for bust-head whisky, was the spark in this case, and has set the party by the ears. I will tell you how it happened.

On the evening that the ward clubs met to choose delegates, I was invited by a member of the Ninth Ward club to attend the meeting. A few minutes' walk brought us to the club headquarters, which is the counting-room of a huge tobacco warehouse. The room is about twenty-five feet square, with a low ceiling, about half the floor raised two steps, forming a sort of rostum, and separated from the rest of the office by a railing. Behind the railing sat the officers of the club, the wire-pullers and engineers, looking unutterable things.

The unterrified Democracy soon began to arrive, and in a short time the room was crammed. Nearly every nation on earth was represented in that motley crowd. Sunny Italy contributed her peanut merchants, Germany her rag-gatherers, merry England a dog-trainer, and "la belle" France a dealer in old clothes; while from the levee came the stalwart Irish delegation, the men to do the heavy voting, brawny stevedores, unwashed and unkempt, half full of rot-gut whisky, and the inevitable "cutty" between their teeth. They were lead by a huge giant whose garments were ornamented with great splashes of coal tar. The din from this disorderly crowd was bewildering. The "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent" mingled with the musical breathings of the soft Italian tongue, varied by an occasional Anglo-Saxon oath from the lips of some unfortunate native whose corns were being submitted to the crushing process by the heel of some portly delegate from over the Rhine. The atmosphere was laden with the perfume of garlic and onions, mean whisky and old pipes in the last stages of saturation, foul linen and personal uncleanliness, while a cadaverous native contributed his full quota to the general fragrance by emptying mouthfuls of tobacco juice on the red hot stove every half minute. The hour for business arrived, and through the dense cloud of tobacco smoke I could dimly see a little bullet-headed secretary, apparently reading a paper. When he had finished everybody voted "aye," and not to be contrary, I yelled "aye" loud as the best of them. Then an unctuous looking individual, with long sleek hair, false teeth and big diamond breast-pin, got up and spoke a piece, but never a word did I hear, for the levee delegation had by this time become uproarious. Then certain bright looking chaps began to circulate little slips of paper, and the voting began. But just at this critical moment, big with the fate of ambitious candidates, the combined influence of whisky, patriotism and the hot stove operated on the stomach of the coal-tarred delegate from the levee, very much as I suppose Jonah did on the stomach of the whale, and he did as the whale did, with this difference: while the whale deposited his burthen on dry land, our Milesian friend dumped his on the red-hot stove.

What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle.

A wild rush for the door, a convulsive struggle in the surging crowd, a ripping of garments, and perhaps some profane language, and I breathed the pure air of heaven, while the beautiful moon and bright stars looked calmly down on the scene. I did not wait to see the vote counted—I went home.

The convention met in due season, the delegates presented their credentials, the meeting was organized, an immense amount of gas was liberated. "Parliamentary rules" were discussed and amended, and suddenly John G. Baxter was unanimously nominated for Mayor. I had tried to keep up with the business. Short hand failed. Phonography was no where. By what rule of mathematics the chairman arrived at his decision as to who was nominated, I cannot tell, but verily it was so proclaimed, and "so mote it be."

The nominee is well qualified to be the standard bearer of the party. Born of poor but respectable parents, he has succeeded by energy and shrewdness in building up a good business, and has acquired some property. Some of his opponents darkly hint at speculations in powder during the late unpleasantness, through which our "wayward sisters depart in peace" obtained a portion of their supply of ammunition. Of couse he never did such a thing, unless they paid for the villainous stuff, and they were mighty poor, you know. He has an itching for office; has filled all the subordinate positions, and now aspires to be Mayor. This is not the first time he has tried it, and if he succeds he will have achieved the desire of his heart, and have nothing more to wish for. In the event of his success, Louisville will have good reason to be proud of her Chief Magistrate, for noble blood flows in his veins—he being a lineal descendant of that talented lady whose name will be handed down to latest posterity as the authoress of those soul-stirring lines:

Come, little boy blue, come blow your horn,
The sheep are in the pasture, the hogs in the corn.

Since his nomination he has assumed a military handle to his name, and dubbed himself "Colonel" Baxter.

But Discord reared her hideous head and shook her snaky locks. A party of malcontents protested against the action of the convention. They based their complaint on the ground that the Chairman of the levee delegation had "thrown up" his position, was not represented in the convention, thus rendering the action thereof only a partial expression of the wishes of the party, and they were not bound by its acts. They resolved themselves into a convention of their own. Again the mountains were in labor, and again brought forth a mouse. A party by the name of "Bunce" was declared the standard bearer of the Democracy, and forthwith dubbed himself "Captain." I have made diligent inquiry and find that he is a sort of "old [man]" Bunce. He has never been sent to the penitentiary or to the workhouse under the vagrant act—at least under that name. He is a fine exponent of the principles of the party, and long may he wave.

But "another Richmond is in the field," Capt. Gilchriest, of the police, an Italian baron from Tipperary, arguing that as the last Mayor was a Yankee, the present one a Dutchman, the next one ought to be from the Emerald Isle, got up a convention of his own and got nominated also. He has the police force to work for him and he may yet be Mayor. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. We shall see what we shall see. I have listened to all sides, and I am not certain who really is the genuine candidate. All is confusion worse confounded, and all of it directly caused by the weakness of one man's stomach. Oh! that he had swallowed a bottle of Spalding's liquid glue, to make his supper stick, then all would have gone merry as a marriage bell. But since things have got in such a dubious shape, it strikes me that another candidate might not be out of place. It would not cost me much to get up a convention and get nominated too. My ambition fires at the thought. Only one thing bothers me. What military title ought I to choose? There is one Colonel two Captains. How would Major do as a handle to

MUSCONETCONG.

## A MARYLAND BORGIA.

### Two Persons Murdered for Their Life Insurance Papers—Remarkable Deception by One of the Victims.

HAGERSTOWN, March 25.—Mrs. Mary E. Rowland and Charles Carroll, a negro, are on trial for the murder of Andrew Rowland, a respectable farmer, who lived near the Sharpsburg turnpike. On the morning of October 19 Mr. Rowland was found dead in his bed, his skull having been crushed in. Mrs. Rowland's previous history having been bruited about, she was arrested on the morning of her husband's funeral, and her husband's insurance of $5,000, in the Knickerbocker office, was withheld.

Mrs. Rowland is the daughter of Mr. Chas. F. Gelurlcks, of Hagerstown. She is about twenty-seven years of age, and has been married five or six years, but has no children. She appears in court dressed in deep mourning, and has a quiet, modest, and even lady-like demeanor. Before her marriage, Mary Liz Gelurlcks (as she was called) belonged to that class of young ladies who are designated as "fast." Subsequent to her marriage a drunken army officer, who had been cashiered, established himself on intimate terms with Mrs. Rowland, and, being entirely without funds, he was by her subsisted for some months, with the knowledge and apparent acquiescence of her husband. He was a young man of magnificent pretensions, and flattered her with the promise that he would make her his heir. On May 27, 1866, he made a will, which was duly attested, bequeathing to Mary Elizabeth Gelurlcks Rowland, wife of Andrew Gelurlcks, all his personal estate, which consisted of a policy of life insurance, numbered 14,978, American Life Insurance, paid up as perpetual, for $10,000. The testator seems to have quarreled with the husband afterward, and he added a codicil, in which he set forth with great emphasis that the $10,000 was to go to Mrs. Rowland as her own personal property, and to the heirs of her body. In the early summer of 1867 the poor fellows' body was found in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The legacy, however, to Mrs. Rowland, on which she had based such extravagant expectations, proved to be a myth. No such policy as that mentioned in the will was in existence. In the summer of 1868 she formed an intimacy with another young man, who, with her, has come to grief. He calls himself Harry Weaver. After the murder had been committed, in the course of the Coroner's investigation, it was shown that Mrs. Rowland and Harry Weaver had conspired to poison Mr. Rowland, and that they had actually administered poison to him. Weaver was arrested in Pittsburg, and an indictment is pending against him and Mrs. Rowland for an attempt to poison.

☞ The New York World says: "The new President has been three weeks in office. They have been weeks of uncertainty, vacillation, wrangling, and turmoil; and we suppose that none, even of Gen. Grant's most sanguine admirers, thinks he stands better in public estimation than on the day when he took the inauguration oath.

## AFRICANS IN EVERY STYLE.

### A Frightful Occurrence in Chicago—Five Young Darkies Roasted, Toasted, and Broiled.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 27th.]

Much has been said about the Cook county jail; much more needs to be said, unless things will quickly change for the better without saying, and of such a consummation there is not the remotest hope. It is an abomination in the sight of man—a pest-house in which the living decompose—a charnel-house at which the dead revolt. No wonder it is "haunted"—if not in reality, at least in the diseased minds of its inmates. To the many other miseries and tortures that, in years past, have been the plague and death of unfortunate prisoners, that of fire was added yesterday. Would it have been a loss if the entire structure had gone up in smoke and flames, so long as no lives and records were sacrificed? It is true, perhaps, that the terrible catastrophe of yesterday might have occurred in the very best appointed and regulated of jails; but it really seems as though it was entirely proper and in place that it should occur in the Cook county jail. The particulars are as follows:

Cell No. 8, facing the north, and the second west of the entrance or dividing corridor, was the habitation of five young colored men, named George Washington (No. 1), George Washington (No. 2), Benjamin Wilson, John Williams and Charles Pile. They are accused of various crimes, ranging from burglary to petty larceny. In accordance with the rules, or in the absence of any rules, the prisoners are allowed to smoke among the straw, bedding, and other combustible material that make up the contents of the cells. Regarding the good or bad policy of this privilege we will say no more than that it was the cause of the sad affair.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon the person mentioned as Charles Pile felt an inclination to indulge in a smoke. After lighting his pipe he threw the burning paper on the bed, and in a moment some of the straw had caught fire. The other inmates remonstrated with Pile on his reckless conduct, but this individual coolly remarked: "Let it alone; let the damned jail burn up." However pious this thought may have been under ordinary circumstances, it was a trifle reckless coming from an individual under lock and key. He had no sooner given utterance to the expression when the bed presented a sheet of flame—and, for the information of outsiders, be it said that these cells have little room beside. The prisoners confined in the little five-by-six hell-holes, generally deprive themselves of all clothing but their pantaloons, and in this state were the inmates of cell No. 8. When the flames leaped into the air one of the George Washingtons made an effort to extinguish them, but of no avail, and soon joined with the rest in crying for help. Everything combustible in the cell was soon on fire, and the inmates literally stood in the flame. Not being salamanders, the fire had the usual effect upon their persons, and, as the flames licked about their breasts, shoulders, arms, and heads, their cries for succor were piteous to hear. The heavy wooden door had been thrown back, and only the iron-grated door was between them and safety. But, while this door gave them a view of the outside, and gave those outside a view of the burning furnace with the roasting men within, it was nevertheless an effectual barrier against escape.

Assistant Turnkey, W. F. Rice, was in the office at the time, and the moment the cries of the unfortunate prisoners reached his ears he hurried to their rescue. When he reached the door the flames were rushing out between the bars, and it was with the utmost difficulty, not unaccompanied with danger, that the lock could be reached. While Mr. Rice, all excitement and nervous of course, worked about the lock, the prisoners set up fearful yells of agony and pain, and with might and main threw themselves against the bars in the vain endeavor to force them from their fastenings. Finally the door flew open, and out rushed the prisoners, wild, blistered, and with hair on fire. Nearly frantic with pain they rushed up and down the corridors, howling piteously, and it was many minutes before they could be calmed sufficiently to accept such aid and succor as their keeper could offer them. Dr. S. C. Blake was instantly called to the assistance of the poor wretches, and did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings. Flour, cotton, and sweet-oil was applied in immense quantities, and when the doctor had concluded his work, his patients presented a very odd appearance, the dark skins contrasting very curiously with the flour and white cotton with which they had been sprinkled and bandaged.

The tall George Washington was most severely burnt. His entire body is one mass of open wounds, and in many places the flesh is fairly roasted. Wilson is badly burned about the back, shoulders, and face. Washington No. 2 the same. Charles Pile, the author of the catastrophe, fared a trifle better, and Jno Williams, who had taken refuge under the bed, escaped with some comparatively slight burns about his hands and face. It is feared that one and perhaps three of these unfortunates may lose their lives.

As soon as the men had escaped from the cell a quantity of water was dashed upon the flames, and the fire was extinguished before the building was seriously endangered.

## THE RITES OF MEMPHIS.

### Interesting to the Masonic Brethren.

[From the Americus (Ga.) Republican.]

The above-named Masonic Rite, which originated in France about the beginning of the present century, had lately become so popular in America that, until within the past few weeks, it seemed destined to supplant the Scotch Rite altogether. But the action of the Grand Orient of France, in recognizing as legitimate the clandestine negro lodges of Louisiana (known as the Foulhouze lodges), has forever killed the Rite of Memphis in this country. The fruit of that action is seen in the following card from L. M. Oppenheimer, the head of the Rite in Alabama.

MOBILE, ALA., March 11, 1869.

To all Masons of the body known as the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry," according to the Rite of Memphis, in the State of Alabama:

WHEREAS, The Grand Orient of France has recognized the spurious, clandestine and illegitimate body in Louisiana known as the "Foulhouze" faction," and whereas the Rite known as the "Ancient and Primitive Rite" is legitimate only so far as it obtains its authority from the aforesaid Grand Orient of France; therefore,

I, L. M. OPPENHEIMER, the 33d and Grand Representative for said Rite, in and for the State of Alabama, do hereby *now* and *forever* renounce and disclaim all association, allegiance and connection with the spurious, clandestine and illegitimate body known as the Rite of Memphis, and hereby demand and order that all Masons having any documents or Rituals, return them to me at Mobile, Alabama. And furthermore, do I hereby revoke all authority by me delegated to Deputy Representatives throughout Alabama, and caution all Masons from having any connection with said body having its Orient at New York, and Harry J. Seymour at its head.

L. M. OPPENHEIMER.

☞ Marshal Bazaine seems to have ingratiated himself more than ever with the Emperor Napoleon. He has just been appointed commander-in-chief of the camp of Chalons—a position much coveted by all the French Marshals, because, in case a war should break out between France and Prussia, the Marshal commanding the army of Chalons would no doubt be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole French army.

VELOCIPEDES!

McDonald's Improved Compound Action
THREE-WHEEL VELOCIPEDE.

THIS machine has several advantages over any other yet offered to the public, among which may be enumerated the great ease with which they are operated by the rider, the compound movement of the levers allowing the combined use of both hands and feet, or either the one or the other, as may be desired; the speed attained being greater than that of any machine propelled by the feet alone; and that any person can learn to ride and govern it perfectly in a few hours' practice, and without the least danger of upsetting.

Having made arrangements with the inventor for the sole manufacture of the above machines, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly.
BARBAROUX & CO.,
fe26 d1m Corner Floyd and Washington sts.

Spring Trade, 1869
NO. 285 MAIN STREET,

SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of
Spring Dry Goods and Notions,
which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market.
fe28 dtf

To Gas Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., }
February 26, 1869. }

OWING to the increased size of the city, and the heavy losses that have been incurred by the old Gas Company, a rule, common to gas companies elsewhere, has been adopted, requiring a deposit of money to be made by all future subscribers, which money will be returned, with interest, when the parties cease to use gas and notify the Gas Company of the fact.
fe27 1m GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

WE have this day removed to No. 175 north side Main st., 4 doors below Fifth, where we will continue the Tobacco business on a larger scale than heretofore, and invite our friends and the public in general to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
fe2 dTuTh&Su6m 175 north side Main st.

Washington Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Wool Carding Machines,
Machine Cards, and Smut Mills.
DOWDALL, PAGE & CO.,
e26 d3m Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis.

HARRY WEISSINGER, Late with A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. E. S. READ, Virginia.
HARRY WEISSINGER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Office No. 283 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.
j5 d&eod3m

B. B. MASON. ALEX HUNTER. W. A. DUCKWALL.
B. B. MASON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
PITTSBURG COAL
AND
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.
OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET,
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja24 d3m

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.
NO. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of spring and summer goods.
s29 dtf

## Kentucky Insurance Co.---Notice.

### Louisville Chancery Court.

No. 21,797.

The Kentucky Insurance Company, Plaintiffs, vs. C. W. Osburn and Others, Defendants.

THIS cause having been submitted to the Court for the purpose of marshaling the assets of the Kentucky Insurance Company, and for an order of assessment on the notes of the policy holders, and the Court being sufficiently advised makes the following order and decree:

The Court is of the opinion that the money now in the hands of the Receiver, and the proceeds of the office furniture when it shall be proper to sell the same, together with the cash notes and bills receivable owing unconditionally to said insurance company, and now to the Receiver, and the installment notes now due and falling due, should be first appropriated to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said insurance company, and the costs and expenses of this suit; and that if this fund be insufficient, then such an assessment should be made upon the premium notes as will raise the balance of money necessary to payoff and discharge said debts, costs, &c., and it further appearing to the Court in this case, from the testimony of the witnesses and the report of the Receiver therein, that the amount of the cash on hand, and that which reasonably may be realized from the cash notes, amounts to the sum of $3,099 17; that the installment notes due and to fall due within the time that the collections hereby ordered can be made, will amount to about the sum of $20,000, leaving installment notes to fall due thereafter to about the sum of $48,000, to meet future liabilities, and that in addition thereto the premium notes amount to $221,266 34, on which, however, some of the policy holders have paid fifty per cent, and some of them have paid twenty-five per cent, whilst others have paid nothing, making the total amount of assets reported as available for the payment of debts, losses, &c., $284,868 45, exclusive of the guaranty notes; and it further appearing to the Court that, after exhausting the cash notes and installment notes now due and to fall due within a month from this time, it will be necessary to raise the sum of $45,000 by an assessment upon the premium notes, in order to fully pay the present debts and liabilities of said company, and the costs and expenses of this suit, and the collection of the assets, to raise which sum of $45,000 an assessment of thirty-eight (38) per cent on those premium notes on which nothing has been paid, and thirteen per cent on those upon which twenty-five per cent has already been paid, is now necessary and proper.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court that the defendants John Gay, A. Mucklebauer, and all others of that class of debtors who gave cash notes which are now held by the Kentucky Insurance Company for premiums or other indebtedness, do pay the amount of said notes, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, to the Receiver of this Court in this suit, and that the defendants, Harney, Hughes & Co., A. H. Kramer, and all others of that class who gave installment notes to said insurance company, which are held by the said Receiver, and Eliza Birch, Gabriel A. Jones, W. B. Crawford, and all others of that class of debtors who gave installment notes and failed to pay them when due, and which installment notes are now held by said Receiver, do pay their respective installments, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, to the said Receiver, as well as those that are due now as those which will hereafter fall due, and which are to be paid when they do fall due; and that the defendants, Eliza Birch, George Semple, and all others who executed premium notes to said insurance company, now held by said Receiver, on which an assessment of twenty-five per cent has already been paid, do respectively pay to said Receiver the further assessment or sum of thirteen (13) cents on each dollar of the whole amount of each of their premium or deposit notes, and that the defendants Joseph Hackett, A. B. Cook, Joshua J. Hair, and all others of that class of debtors who executed premium notes to said Insurance Company, which are now held by said Receiver and on which they have paid nothing, do respectively pay to said Receiver the assessment or sum of thirty-eight (38) cents upon each dollar of the amount of each of their premium notes.

The payment of the money upon the cash notes and installment notes due, is ordered to be made to the Receiver forthwith with interest as aforesaid, from the day each of them respectively fell due, and the assessment now made and declared by this decree upon the premium notes, is ordered to be due and payable upon the first day of April, 1869.

And in pursuance of the charter of said Insurance Company and the policies of insurance, it is further ordered by the court that any person or persons, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, who shall fail, or neglect, or refuse the payment of the assessment upon the premium, or the sum due on the cash premium or installment notes, as by this decree declared and ordered to be paid, for the term of thirty days after the same shall have become payable, agreeable to this decree, and the public notice herein directed to be made, the party so in default shall be excluded and debarred, and shall lose all benefits and advantage of his or her their insurance respectively, for and during the term of such default or nonpayment, and notwithstanding shall be liable and obliged to pay all assessments that shall be made during the continuance of his or her or their policies of insurance, and moreover this court will by rule compel the payment of said debt, claim, and assessment against the defendants and enforce the lien of the Insurance Company now the lien of the Receiver, for its payment on all buildings insured as against the insured, including the right, title, and interest of the insured to the lands on which said buildings are situated and belonging thereto, as is provided in the charter of said Company, and in the policies issued to each of the defendants respectively.

It is further ordered by the court that the assessments as above mentioned due and owing for premiums from those persons whose claims for losses under their policies have been adjusted, need not be actually paid to the Receiver, but may and shall be set off and deducted from the debts due, adjusted, and allowed by the Receiver and the court to them respectively.

In pursuance of the terms of the charter of said Company and the policies issued under it, it is ordered by the court that this order of assessment be published for the space of thirty days in the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Democrat daily and weekly, and that the Receiver in this action give, or cause to be given, a notice of this decree to said debtors and policy holders by depositing in the postoffice at Louisville a printed copy of this decree together with a statement of the amount of said defendant's premium installment and cash notes, and the assessment thereon, to be paid by him; said copy to be addressed to the insured or his assignee, at his or her or their postoffice, if known to the Receiver, or as stated in the said defendant's policy of insurance. And upon the failure or refusal of said defendant debtor to pay as required by this decree said Receiver is directed to report the facts to this court for further orders, enforcing the payment of said demand and the lien to secure it. Upon the payment of said sum to the Receiver, at his office at Louisville, said Receiver is directed to give a receipt therefor to the party paying it, and report to court the amount paid over to him under this decree, and by whom paid; and this court will then order the payment of the debts due from said Kentucky Insurance Company now due by the Receiver to those creditors whose demands have been reported and allowed, distributing said fund in such manner as may be right and proper, by future orders to be made herein.

The court is of the opinion that, without the express consent of the policy holders, this court cannot annul the contracts between them and the insurance company, or now with the Receiver, nor cancel the policies of those who desire the company, now the Receiver, to carry their, now his, risks to the termination of their policies. For this and no other reason, the court will make no orders now providing for the payment or refunding of the excess paid in by those who have paid the fifty per cent. assessment, nor for paying such losses as may hereafter happen.

A copy attest.

F. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.

The foregoing judgment of the Louisville Chancery Court is published in compliance with the order of said court. All persons who have executed cash, installment or premium notes to the Kentucky Insurance Company are requested to call upon the undersigned or communicate with him by mail immediately, so that the directions in said order may be complied with at the earliest moment, and with as little cost as possible to the parties concerned. Especial attention is called to so much of said order as adjudges that the persons who hold policies in said company shall lose all the benefit and advantages of said policies by their failure for thirty days after April 1, 1869, to comply with the terms of said order. Their attention is also called to the fact that their failure to comply with said terms may be followed by rules and other proceedings which must necessarily entail heavy costs upon them.

For the convenience and information of parties at a distance, I append hereto the names of the attorneys who represented the various parties in said action. J. W. BATCHELOR, Receiver.

Attorneys—
JNO. M. HARLAN, for Kentucky Insurance Company.
BARRETT & ROBERTS, } for Premium note debtors.
FIELDS & TWYMAN, }
WARD & SONS, for Installment Note debtors.
WM. MIX, for W. B. Crawford.
JNO. E. NEWMAN, for Creditors whose losses are adjusted. mch31 d30&w1

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On River, between Wenzel and Cabel.
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MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c. We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.
mh30 dtf .WOODS FERGUSON & CO

## BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES [illegible]. Petition for final discharge filed 24th day of March, 1869. By order of court the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. m30 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS E. MILLER. The second meeting of creditors provided for in the 27th section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. JOHN B. [illegible], Assignee. mh30 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. HUNTER. Petition for final discharge filed 24th day of March, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 14th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. M. ANDERSON. Petition for final discharge filed 24th day of March, 1869. By order of Court the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 13th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. mh30 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of T. W. GORE. Petition for final discharge filed 24th day of March, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 12th day of April, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. mh30 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS WOLF. Petition for final discharge filed 24th day of March, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 13th day of April, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. mh30 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WASHINGTON [illegible]. Petition for final discharge filed 24th day of March, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 12th day of April, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. C. & A. D. PIATT. Petition for final discharge filed 24th day of March, 1869. By order of court, the creditors of said bankrupts, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Kentucky, on the 12th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupts aforesaid should not be discharged from their debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. mh30 Tu2*

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILLS QUISENBERRY, of ———, in the county of Madison and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Register's office, Winchester, Ky., before Thos. M. Eginton, Register, on the 20th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. mh30 d2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of H. C. TALBOTT, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed March 26, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 9th day of April, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. mh30 Tu2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of G. W. BLAIR, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed March 26, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 8th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. mh30 Tu2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of ISAAC F. KEAS, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed March 26, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of April, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. mh23 Tu2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. VANARSDALE, of ———, in the county of Marion, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. mh23 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of W. J. GRAHAM. Petition for final discharge filed March 17, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of W. J. Graham, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 4½ o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 22d day of March, D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. H. CROPPER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. mh23 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] LESLIE, of Magnolia, in the county of Larue and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. mh23 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES D. WILLIS. Petition for final discharge filed on the 19th day of March, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of James D. Willis, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 323 Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 8th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. m16 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAS. T. LYTLE. Petition for final discharge filed on the 9th of March, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of James T. Lytle, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 323 Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 8th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. m16 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of THOS. J. O'BRIEN. Petition for final discharge filed March 12, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Thos. J. O'Brien, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 323 Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 8th day April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. mh16 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LEROY P. RILEY. Petition for final discharge filed March 4, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Leroy P. Riley, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 323 Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 8th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. mh16 Tu3

## RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JAN. 31st, 1869, trains will run as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Louisville | 8:30 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| Arrive at Nashville | 5:20 P. M. | 5:05 A. M. |
| Arrive at Humboldt | 3:00 A. M. | 10:15 A. M. |
| Arrive at Memphis | 9:00 A. M. | 3:25 P. M. |
| Arrive at New Orleans | 9:15 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. |
| Arrive at Mobile | [illegible] | 1:30 P. M. |

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 5:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:50 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:05 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:50 P. M. The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
1y8 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:30 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 4:45 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M.; 5:45 P. M.; Lagrange, 6:20 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 10:30 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M.; 2:00 P. M. Leave Lagrange at 7:00 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:30 A. M.; 3:20 P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:00 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.; Accommodation, 9:40 A. M.

The 6:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, will, on and after January 25, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville, $2 25.

SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

| DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|
| 5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun. | 9:40 A. M., daily. |
| 2:40 P. M., daily. | 7:30 A. M., daily exc't Mon. |
| 3:10 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y | 4:25 P. M., |
| Saturday. | 1:00 A. M., daily ex. Monday |

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:30 P. M. and on Sunday at 7:30 A. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Palace sleeping cars on 3:40 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections, call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. 1y4

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent. A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. 122 d3m

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. no8 dtf

Wagon, Plow, & Mud Tempering Wheel
MANUFACTORY.

WE are making wagons and cast and steel plows of the very best material, water hammered axles, and chilled boxes; also, the mud tempering wheel for brick makers; all sizes of pipe boxes on hand; also, different plow castings, at our old stand,

CORNER MAIN AND HANCOCK.
fe25 deod&wlm HAYS & COOPER.

# Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1869.

## Arrival and Closing of Mails.

| Arrives. A. M. | Arrives. P. M. | | Closes. A. M. | Closes. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2:00 | 4:45 | Eastern Mail | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| 7:00 | 9:00 | St Louis Mail | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| 2:00 | 4:45 | Ind. & Chicago | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| 4:00 | 1:30 | Nash, Memph. and Southern Mails | ........ | 5:00<br>12:00 |
| 11:00 | 7:00 | Frank., Lex. and Way Mails | ........ | 5:00<br>12:00 |
| 9:00 | ..... | Louis. and Bardstown R.R. Mails | ........ | 2:45 |
| ..... | 2:00 | Louis. and Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails | ........ | 12:00 |
| 6:00 | .... | Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails | 9:00 | ........ |
| 6:00 | .... | Louis. and Evans. Mailboat Mails | ........ | 5:30 |
| | | LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT. | | |
| ..... | 4:45<br>9:00 | New Alb. and Jeff. | 12:30 M. | 12:00 |
| ..... | 6:00 | Shawneeto'n Stage leaves | ........ | 12:00 |
| | | LVS. MON., WED AND SAT. | | |
| ..... | :00 | Taylorsville and Bloomfi'ld stage | ........ | 12:00 |
| | | LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT. | | |
| ..... | :00 | Shelbyville Mail | ........ | 12:00 |
| 4:30 | | Chat. and Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La. | ...... | 5:00 |

## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

### Nashville Railroad.

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| Nashville and Memphis Mail | 1:45 P. M. | 8:30 A. M. |
| Nashville and Memphis Express | 4:00 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| Crab Orchard Express | [illegible] A. M. | 7:50 A. M. |
| Bardstown Accommodation | 9:30 A. M. | 3:30 P. M. |

### Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| Lexington | 11:00 A. M. | 6:00 A. M. |
| Lexington | 7:00 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 8:40 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. |

### Jeffersonville Railroad.

| Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|
| 5:00 A. M., daily. | 8:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y |
| 7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun. | 2:25 P. M., daily. |
| 8:25 P. M., " " | 5:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y |
| 1:55 A. M., " " Mon. | |

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

FOR MAYOR

JOHN G. BAXTER.

## THE NEWS.

Rev. Ambrose O'Neill died at the Cathedral residence in Albany, N. Y., on Sunday evening.

James Harper, ex-Mayor of New York, who was injured last Thursday by being thrown from his carriage, died in New York on Saturday night. He was 74 years old.

The steamers Ben Johnson, Henry Adkins, Carrie V. Kountz and Gerard B. Allen were destroyed by fire at St. Louis yesterday evening.

The Criminal Court in Indianapolis, yesterday, overruled the motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Mrs. Clem, and sentenced her to the penitentiary for life.

Rev. Demetrius Maragona, a prominent Catholic priest, formerly prior of St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, died at St. Paul, Minn., Saturday.

Omaha dispatches say Henry Hickman, a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, under trial for falsely and maliciously assaulting the character of Mrs. Vermette, wife of the pastor, was found guilty.

Mr. Spencer, a theater manager, was thrown from his carriage in Central Park, New York, on Sunday, and had both legs broken. A lady was also thrown from the same carriage, and it is thought fatally injured.

The death warrant of Louis Lane, the colored wife poisoner, was read to him at Pittsburg yesterday. It fixed Thursday, April 29, for the execution. He exhibited little emotion during the reading.

A brutal murder was committed in Memphis Sunday night. As Peter Crawley was going to church with a lady, he was deliberately shot in the back by John Kennedy, who fled and was not arrested. Kennedy was a rival of Crawley, and jealousy was supposed to be the cause.

At the Episcopal church in Thomaston, Me., Sunday evening, the floor gave way, owing to a dense crowd, precipitating a hundred and fifty persons into the unfinished basement. Two persons were seriously injured and many slightly wounded.

A disturbance occurred on Sunday, in the Synagogue in Covington street, New York, in consequence of the trustees endeavoring to prevent persons leaving the Synagogue before the close of services. Mr. Moses Michael, a member of the congregation, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The order of Odd Fellows have completed their arrangements for a fitting celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the order on this continent. The addresses will be delivered at Steinway Hall, New York, on the evening of April 26, by Rev. Dr. Edward H. Chapin, G. P. Smith, of Buffalo, and others.

Considerable excitement exists in Washington over the charges of corruption against Senator Fenton, set forth in the testimony taken by the Legislative Investigating Committee. The anti-Fentonists declare they will have an investigation instituted, and if he is found guilty will have him expelled.

The Union Pacific railroad laid six miles of track on Saturday. They continue pushing the track west of Ogden, and also expect soon to finish the permanent lines through the tunnel at Echo Canon. The work on the Missouri river bridge at Omaha is progressing favorably. The engineers expect soon to commence work on the center pier.

The accredited agents of the Cuban revolutionists are earnestly at work in Washington with Congressmen and others, endeavoring to secure some recognition from the United States in favor of their cause. It is announced that an office will be opened in New York this week for the sale of bonds of the Cuban Insurrectionary Government, and that Senor Lemus is perfecting arrangements to that end.

A Washington dispatch says the rescinding of General Sherman's order, directing staff officers and heads of army bureaus to report to him instead of the Secretary of War, was made by the President at the solicitation of Secretary Rawlings, who said he would rather resign than serve only as an ornamental figure head. The system installed by Gen. Sherman, it was found, did not work very harmoniously.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has secured his new headquarters in Chicago in the new marble building on the northwest corner of Lasalle and Washington streets just erected by the Merchants' Insurance Company. The Lieutenant General and staff will occupy the entire third story, comprising seventeen pleasant and commodious rooms. Possession will be taken of the rooms about the 15th of April, at about which time Gen. Sheridan will return to Chicago.

Hon. James H. Woodworth, Secretary of the National Bank of Chicago, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that city, died there, at his temporary residence in Highland Park, Sunday evening. Mr. Woodworth became a resident of Chicago in 1833. He was elected to the State Senate in 1839, and to the State House of Representatives in 1842. He was Mayor of Chicago from 1845 to 1850, and represented that district in the Thirty-fourth Congress. He died in his 65th year.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of Saturday, under the caption of "Not Burned," says: From parties who came in on the Southwestern train yesterday, we learn that the brute, Needham Brown, who perpetrated the diabolical crimes near Drayton on Tuesday last, is still in jail at Vienna, and will, probably, be permitted to remain there until the law takes its course. If such is the case, we have only to say that no people on this earth ever manifested such forbearance as those in that section. Think of it! A devil in human form springs from his concealment on the roadside, and seizes two sweet little girls, trudging along in their innocence and happiness to school; he cuts the throat of one because she screams out in terror as she feels his savage grasp upon her, and the other he gags and violates, and then cruelly leaves her in her anguish and bound to the earth for four or five mortal hours; and yet, we repeat, the infamal fiend is permitted to live! What forbearance! It is so nearly infinite that we cannot comprehend it.

## THE MAYORALTY.

### Captain Bunce and His Record.

We publish elsewhere a card from Captain Bunce. He does not seem to meet, much less successfully contradict, the serious accusations brought against him by our correspondent. But we do not propose to enter upon a discussion of these personalities. They will doubtless take care of themselves and look sharply after each other.

From the first we have stated that we have no private feelings to gratify. We have simply stood for the Democratic organization, regarding individual pretensions as of small account when compared with the great party interest which is at stake. As between Mr. Baxter and Captain Bunce we have expressed no personal preference. Mr. Baxter is the representative of the Democratic organization. He is as indisputably the Democratic nominee as a candidate for office ever was. His record is quite as good as that of most of the active spirits who have borne a part in affairs during the last eight or ten years. But whether it is or not, it is rather ungracious in Captain Bunce and his friends to bring it to question.

Capt. Bunce is supposed to be the exponent of the Confederate element *par excellence*. Yet during the war Capt. Bunce was not in the South; shouldered no musket in behalf of the Confederate movement; flourished no sword for Southern independence. We say he did nothing of the kind, because, to hear his partisans talk, one would imagine that he was an excellent rebel. We certainly do not blame him that he was not. We only refer to the fact, and when we add that he held a post under the Union dispensation, and drew pay from the Union service, we only credit him with that which we trust he has no reason to be ashamed of.

We should remark in conclusion that we publish Captain Bunce's card with pleasure, as we have published every line which has reached us from his side of this controversy; but we might with propriety decline all communication with him and his supporters, in spite of our unvarying courtesy, and the free use of our columns which we have allowed them, they have resorted to the posting of hand-bills which are disgraceful alike to political honesty and all the amenities of private intercourse. Nothing but a sense of certain defeat, allied to a consciousness of no case at all, could have suggested this species of small and really harmless malice.

# THE CITY.

### Just Twenty-five.

This is the number of "drunks and disorderlies" introduced to His Honor Judge Craig yesterday morning. Most of the fatigued quarter-of-a-hundred went to rest on the downy banks of Beargrass.

### Easter and the Colored Children.

The children of St. Mark's church (colored) observed Easter Sunday in a very appropriate manner. The first chapter of Genesis and twenty-four verses of St. John's gospel were recited, after which there were religious dialogues, declamations, hymns, etc. At the close the children were addressed by Rev. —— Badger.

### Come One, Come All!

The grand Democratic mass meeting takes place at the court-house to-morrow night. It is to be the city meeting, and it is expected that all Democrats will attend. Mr. Baxter will speak, and as it is the only opportunity he will have of addressing the citizens *en masse*, he will deal with all the questions involved in the canvass, and refute the charges which have been brought against him. The several candidates will be present, and besides a number of distinguished citizens will address the meeting. This is to be the grand rallying meeting of the campaign, so let the citizens turn out one and all to hear the claims of the different candidates discussed.

### Attempted Burglary.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Saturday night four men made an effort to break into and rob the residence of Mr. H. K. Roberts, on Fulton street, Portland. As Mr. Roberts was absent from the city, it is supposed the burglars knew the fact, and expected to have an easy time in pillaging the house. Fortunately Mrs. Roberts heard them at the front door, and dispatched a servant through the back way to give the alarm. The girl went to Mr. Parsons' house and aroused Mr. Ed. Y. Parsons, a brother of Mrs. Roberts. He arrived on the scene just in time to see the marauders scamper away. They made locomotive speed down the old Portland road, and were not overtaken.

### Singular and Fatal Accident.

On last Saturday week two small boys were hunting around Dutch Ditch, beyond Broadway, and a gun in the hands of one of them exploded, sending a fragment of the barrel into the skull of the other, a lad named Graham, about ten years old, living on Eighth street, beyond York. He did not seem to be much hurt, and, on going home, his mother applied sticking plaster to the wound, thinking that it would heal without any further attention. Little notice was taken of the boy's condition, and he appeared as well as ever until Sunday, when he experienced a violent relapse, and died during the night. It is probable there will be an investigation of the case, and the facts more fully developed.

### Meetings Last Night.

A meeting of about four hundred persons, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, was addressed by John G. Baxter, Capt. Bunce, and Mr. Gilchriest. Mr. Baxter "went for" the scurrilous handbills which have been posted about the city, and declared that when men resorted to such means they hardly acknowledged their own defeat. The stand gave way while Capt. Bunce was speaking, but another stand was improvised, and he continued his speech. Mr. Gilchriest had something of a spat with the crowd about his Know-Nothing-and-brass-knucks record.

There was also a meeting on Water street, between Third and Fourth. Speeches were made by J. Hop Price (Bunce), Major Baleo (Baxter), John T. Montgomery (candidate for Assessor), Gen. Chilton (Bunce), and Mr. Gilchriest.

### Board of Trade Meeting.

There was a called meeting of the Board of Trade, at their hall, last night, to take into consideration the proposed amendment to the article of the constitution relating to fees of membership. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Dorn, Ronald, Tapp, Sullivan, McIlvane and Lemont participated, it was resolved that the dues of membership for the ensuing year shall be as follows:

For individuals, $15; firms of two or more, $25; steamboat, railroad, insurance agents, retail dealers, manufacturers, etc., $10—all payable invariably in advance.

It was also resolved that an amendment be inserted that hereafter so much of article 22 of the constitution as relates to dues of membership be stricken out, and that the Finance Committee on each and every year by the last Monday in March shall make an assessment of the sums to be paid for membership, and report the same to the Board for action.

The President here stated that the next meeting would be on Monday night next for the annual election, and notified the Board of Directors to prepare a report of the business of the Board during the current year. The meeting then adjourned.

### Personal.

Henry T. Jefferson, Esq., is a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward. He is a gentleman of excellent capacity and of perfect integrity, and his election will insure to the city a public servant who may be thoroughly trusted. We are acquainted with no one who is entitled to a greater share of popular confidence and respect.

We see it stated in some of our exchanges that General S. B. Buckner has removed to New Orleans. This is a mistake. General B. is at present in New Orleans on business, and he will be in Louisiana and Texas the next month or two in the interest of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of which he is the general manager for the Southern States. Louisville is his headquarters, and he has had no idea or intention of removing from here.

Wm. E. Milton, Esq., has been announced in our columns as a candidate for the Common Council from the Seventh ward. Mr. Milton's interests are closely allied to the interests of the city at large, and he will make a most excellent and capable Councilman. The man that beats him will have to make quick time.

One of the young burglars committed by Judge Craig on Saturday got into print as William McCleash, a name that is untarnished and belongs to a most estimable young man living on West Broadway. The right name of the juvenile burglar is William McAleese.

Dr. F. C. Lieber is a candidate for School Trustee in the Third ward, and no gentleman can be selected who would give more faithful, unremitting and honest attention to the duties of the office. He is a most estimable gentleman, reliable and intelligent, and would honor the position.

Capt. Tom Tindell is a candidate for Councilman in the Tenth ward. There is not a cleverer or more capable man in the race, and his friends seem resolved that he shall be their representative.

Mr. C. W. Erdman, the newly appointed Steward of the Louisville Marine Hospital, has returned from Washington, and will shortly assume the duties of that position.

Chancellor Cochran has returned from Cuba, and will resume his duties in the Chancery Court, relieving Special Chancellor R. W. Woolley.

A finely executed and richly framed oil painting of Judge Bland Ballard was placed in the United States Court room yesterday.

John S. Prather, Esq., of the Daily Kentuckian, Paducah, was in the city on Sunday, and left for Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. W. W. Durand, the affable and energetic business manager of John Robinson's circus and menagerie, is in the city.

Dr. Strader, of Barren county, was in the city yesterday.

## CATERPILLARS.

### The English House Sparrow on Creeping Things.

The English house sparrow is a hardy, greedy, little bird, but with a spiritual appetite withal. He builds his nest under the tiles, in holes in walls, in trees that grow in streets, gardens, and yards, in ivy, Virginia creepers, and other plants that climb up walls. The lady bird nurses, as a rule, three broods of five young birds each season. These sparrows increase rapidly. A colony of a dozen couples will soon fill a city. They will eat full grown, tough, shaggy caterpillars when hard pressed, as a lion will eat a gross, vulgar man when hungry, if no suckling of a kid falls in his way. They are, however, delicate in their tastes. They prefer caterpillar's eggs, or the little tenderling just bursting out of the egg, a soft, sweet, unctuous nibful which makes them chirrup with genuine birdie gratitude. In Jersey City, N. J., a few of these sparrows were colonized about three years ago. Previous to their arrival the trees were full of slimy, creeping, clinging, shaggy things—the terror of ladies, and the disgust of men. These creatures made the trees leafless. They fell upon the dresses of ladies, and on the necks of men, and into the mouths of children as they rode past. The ladies' dresses were stained and smeared by mashed grubs, so that they feared to venture into the street and sometimes dared not go to church. Their very bonnets, fluttering all over with flowers and laces, are the nestling places for creeping things. All is now changed. The sparrows have done it all. The trees are all life and beauty. Leaves are no longer perforated; clusters of slimy or hairy abominations no longer hang in ropes from the branches. Gentlemen wear new hats without fear. Ladies wear silks and satins with pleasant confidence, and trip along smilingly, thanks to the feathery strangers.

New York and Philadelphia have introduced the hardy islanders to feast in their parks and streets; and now let us hope that steps will be taken to introduce these sparrows into Louisville. Let a committee of gentlemen be at once formed—let it be called "The Sparrow Committee." Let the committee communicate with the authorities of Jersey City, and import three or four dozen of these sparrows at once. Let it inquire as to the method adopted to protect the birds in new homes, and in two or three years Louisville will be an Eden of floral beauty.

## Y. M. C. A.

### Reception Last Night—Lecture Appointments.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association were thronged to their utmost limit last evening by one of the most happy and brilliant assemblages that ever graced one of those well observed monthly receptions. Inspired by the presence of so much worth and beauty, the officers of the association provided an extra entertainment. Prof. Barnett was there with his wonderful steropticon, through which the audience were charmed with some of the finest scenery in the world, interspersed with many amusing views. The splendid effect of the art exhibition was greatly enhanced by the explanations and criticism of the Professor. After the pictures came musical exercises, some of the young men favoring the visitors with a number of glees, all of which were well rendered and highly appreciated. The evening's reunion closed with devotional exercises.

On the 8th of April the fifth lecture of the regular course will be delivered before the Association by George Kinnan, Esq. His subject will be "Siberia," with which he has made himself familiar by a residence of two years in that interesting part of the globe. The next free lecture will take place on the third Monday in April. Instead of a lecture, however, Mr. J. B. Aitken, a gentleman well known in this community as a finished dramatic scholar, will give readings from Shakspeare. This promises a pleasant entertainment for those who may attend.

## AN APPALLING HISTORY.

### Revolting Crimes of an Unnatural Parent.

#### Startling Revelations Concerning an Indiana Family.

We were yesterday placed in possession of some strange facts concerning a family residing in one of the counties of Southern Indiana, and as all that we propose to give has been before a court, there is no doubt that the statements which we publish have been made. The accused has not yet been arrested, and we therefore withhold for the present the names of all parties concerned, as well as the name of the county in which the crimes are alleged to have been committed.

Last fall a well-to-do farmer, about sixty-five years of age, attempted to violate the person of his grand-daughter, a beautiful girl of about sixteen. This incestous wretch is the father of a family of six girls, all of whom are married. The ages of the daughters range from thirty to forty years. His wife is still living and is with him. The time of the alleged rape was last August. Since then various charges have been entered against him. Last week the Circuit Court convened and a grand jury was impanelled. The eldest daughter of this man—a women forty years of age and the mother of the grand-daughter—was summoned to appear before the grand jury and testify against her unnatural father. In the examination one of the jurymen said, "Well, now tell us all about this." The witness understood that she must give a history of all the lustful actions of her father that had ever come to her knowledge.

She proceeded to say that at about the age of fifteen her father had seduced her, and that he had continued from that time up to the present—a period of twenty-five years—to hold an improper intimacy with her. She was unable in several instances to tell whether her children were the offspring of her husband or her father. She further stated that her sisters had every one of them told her that the father had seduced them, and continued from time to time to have criminal intercourse with them, and they too had expressed doubts as to who was the father of some of their children.

The Prosecuting Attorney was so much astonished, and his credulity so severely tested, that he closely eyed the witness during the relation of her horrible tale, and proceeded upon a most scrutinizing cross-examination. The woman stated that when she was coming up to womanhood her father had begun by caresses of which she little suspected the intention, and had permitted familiarities which no one but her father would have been allowed to take; that this went on until she found herself the victim of his lust. She made the same statement in regard to the experience of her sisters. She was asked how such fearful criminality, could he carried on without the knowledge of her mother. To this she replied that he always managed to have his wife away, or took his daughter to some place, and used different pretenses and subterfuges to effect his purpose. When asked how all this was kept from her (the daughter's) husband, she replied that her father was always affectionate in his nature, and any familiarities he practiced were never looked upon with a jealous eye but merely as a fatherly feeling toward a daughter, and no suspicion had ever arisen in the mind of her husband. The witness expressed no ill-feeling against her father but said he was always kind to her, and that lately she had been dependent upon him. She stated also that she knew she was criminating herself, but, nevertheless, said calmly and deliberately, that she spoke nothing but the truth.

Our informant states that there is some possibility of the woman being a monomaniac, but that there is nothing but her extraordinary statements to indicate her insanity. It may be possible that she seeks this mode of avenging the outrage upon her daughter, but there are circumstances outside which corroborate her statement. A neighbor, on hearing of the indictment of the old wretch, declared that he had been guilty of incest for the last twenty-five years. It is also asserted that, as each one of the daughters arrived at maturity, they were successively sent away from home for the space of about a year. It is further stated that, for many years back, and up to a late day, the old man has been in the habit of going to New Albany in a country wagon, and has always taken one of his daughters with him, and that has been one of the means he has used in carrying out his infamous designs.

A warrant has been issued for his arrest, and as soon as he is apprehended the names of the parties and the place of residence will be published.

The strangest part of this revolting history is that the old man, upon whom the burden of these crimes rests, has for years been a member of the church, and has always been upright and honorable in his dealings with his neighbors.

## RAILROAD EXCURSION.

### A Trip Over the Cincinnati Branch of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

The finished portion of the new road to Cincinnati was inaugurated last Sunday by an excursion twenty-two miles over the new track. The train left this city about 7½ o'clock on Sunday morning, under the special care of Captain Tecumseh Milam, and reached Lagrange about 9 o'clock, where another excursion train was awaiting to go down the branch. Captain J. B. Keiser was doing the honors on this train, and soon had his crew reshipped, and all got ready for the new road.

At a point about one mile north of Lagrange, the branch road runs through a very smooth, even country for about six or seven miles, where a broken and very uneven country is reached. Where this rolling country commences, the road also commences a series of curves, having to hug the hillsides for a moment, and then treading the creek bottoms. The first trestle-work is some distance out from the junction. It spans a hollow for about six hundred feet, and looked as though it might be a little too frail, but we understand that this structure is only temporary, as the hollow will shortly be "filled." A few miles further on is reached what is known as Boyer's tunnel, being a veritable hole in the ground, four hundred and sixty feet in length. The stone in this tunnel and also in others on the road seemed to be very soft and scaly, necessitating the arching of the entire work in some places and a good portion in others.

Some distance on was another trestle-work which measures about seven hundred and sixty-two feet, which is very substantially put up, and, unlike the first, is able to stand the general use on the road. A mile or two from this trestle is the point where the railroad is crossed by the pike leading to Carrollton and Newcastle, being about eight miles from the latter place. A cozy little Baptist church has been erected at this crossing, and the good people of Henry were attending divine service when the iron horse hove in sight, and the preacher might have said with Tom Marshall, very truthfully, "that a new steam car would attract more attention at any time than the finest orator in America," for his audience left him the moment the whistle announced the approaching train, and right lively for a time was the greeting given the excursionists. Such a waving of handkerchiefs and such a yelling has not been seen and heard in that section for some time.

The next tressle-work is known as the Turner Branch Trestle-work, not being so long as the others passed over. It is three hundred and eighty feet in length.

Bath tunnel is next reached. It is four hundred and eighty feet in length. The same precaution has been taken by the railroad company in having this tunnel safely braced with stout, heavy timbers, making it as safe to pass through as a covered bridge.

Other points of less interest or note were successively passed until the excursionists reached their destination, just twenty-two miles out on the new road and about fifty miles from this city. Here it is that two beautiful little streams intersect and a magnificent trestle work spans a deep ravine for about thirteen hundred feet, being perhaps seventy feet from the ground. The workmanship, if we may presume to judge, is of the best character and reflects credit upon the company for its apparent stability and safety.

At this place the train was halted and everybody was invited "ashore." J. F. Lawrence, Esq., was loudly called for and very persistently declined. The crowd, however, would not be satisfied easily, and Mr. Lawrence was compelled to yield. He thanked the crowd very heartily for this honor done him, and made some capital puns on the names of the different railroad men present. After Mr. Lawrence had concluded his speech dinner—or rather lunch—was announced, and for an hour all things were left for business at the table.

After lunch nothing would do the crowd but a speech from Capt. S. B. Voris, and right well did he fill the bill (although it was his maiden attempt). For fifteen or twenty minutes the crowd stood almost spell-bound listening to the eloquent speaker. After Capt. V. had spoken the stand was taken by Scott Glore, and the crowd was entertained with the rich anecdotes and graceful irony of Mr. G. Other speakers were called, but were reluctant, and the crowd therefore did not insist on bringing them out.

Between two and three o'clock the bell rang, and "All aboard!" was sounded for the return. The train reached Louisville about half-past five o'clock. During the entire trip Captain Bub Voris, as one of the committee, extended every courtesy to all on board, and did what was in his power to make the entire company enjoy themselves. Captain Keiser was untiring in his efforts to make every one feel at home, and deserves the thanks of all present. Captain Smart, of the accommodation; Captain Milam, in charge of the excursion; Krack, of the United States mail, and Mayhall, of the Adams Express, all deserve the thanks of the excursionists for courtesies extended. Long may the new road prosper, and many may be the excursions of the employes.

## A WATERY GRAVE.

### Two Men Swept Under a Steamer's Wheel.

A sad accident happened a short time previous to the departure of the Tempest for Omaha on Sunday. At nearly one o'clock in the morning two of her deck-hands attempted to get aboard of her from a skiff. As they were moving close to her, she suddenly backed her wheel, driving the skiff and its occupants under. One of the unfortunate men clutched the wheel and three times cried for help. The other uttered no sound whatever, and before any assistance could be rendered, both had sunk. The presence of the two men near the boat was not known when the wheel was backed, or the accident would not have occurred. We did not learn the name of either of them.

## THE HALTER.

### Lynching of a Negro on Sugar Creek.

Information reached the United States authorities here yesterday that on Tuesday night of last week a negro, named George Bracher, living on Sugar Creek, in Garrard county, was forcibly taken from his home and hanged by a company of ten or twelve mounted men, all of whom lived in the neighborhood. The lynchers, it is said, wore no masks. No cause for this summary proceeding was given with the information, the Brachers being represented as well-to-do negroes who owned the land upon which they lived.

## SHORT SHRIFT ALLUDED TO.

### A Rusticating Bohemian Suspected of Being "Wun uv 'Em."

A few mornings since a little man not much above thirty years of age stepped from the platform of a Louisville and Nashville Railroad car to a platform in the depot at ——, a small town in the interior of this State. He proceeded to a hotel, and further proceeded to attend to a little business he had in the place. He had not been in town long before he suddenly became aware that from some cause or other—just what he could not divine—he was attracting more than ordinary attention. Not allowing this to trouble him much at first, he at length became considerably annoyed, and to satisfy everybody that he was all right, offered to "set up" the drinks. To his horror, nobody ventured to drink with him except one old gentleman, who finally volunteered to enlighten him as to his status in those parts.

"Look here," said the old man, "do you know you are in danger here?"

"Danger? No. How? What danger?"

"Why, they've got an idea here you're a COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent, and have come to git the particulars about that case."

"What case? Why, what the d—l do you mean? I don't know anything about any case. I haven't seen a newspaper for two weeks."

"Why, that there minister case. They've offered fifty dollars reward to find out who writ that letter about it, and if they find out it'll go hard with the man that did it."

"Well, if they will go to Louisville, they'll mighty quick find somebody who will be responsible for it, if that's all they want. But I don't know what you mean yet."

This closed the conversation, the stranger's position was explained, and, a little later, he met the editor of the local newspaper, who repeated the warning which had already been given. The fact was that a highly exciting scan. mag. case had been on trial in the town for several days, in which a minister and the young wife of a well-to-do farmer were the principals, and the friends of the parties on trial had determined that a report of the case should not be published. They had been on the lookout for a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter, believing they could bully him out of making a report and seemed to be under the impression that all christendom was agog over the tremendous affair. The charges against the minister and the woman had been preferred by a deacon, and were put mildly. "Disturbing public worship" was all the warrant said against them. The court-room had every day been crowded, hundreds going from far and near to see "which was her" and "which was him," and never before had there been such an excitement within the corporate limits on any occasion. Nine of the jury had been for conviction, and three had been for acquittal, and the result of this disagreement had thrown the case out of court. The husband of the accused woman had been present throughout the trial, and the friends of the minister persistently fought the charges against him.

The little man suspected of being a correspondent, was taken charge of by the editor of the local paper, who took him to the printing office and asked him if he had, while engaged on one of the Louisville papers, ever read the S——n. The little man replied that he had not; that the paper had not come into his department.

This was an unfortunate answer. Free now from the mob, a more formidable evil stared him in the face. The editor at once made a grab for the files, and commenced going over them for the edification of the visitor; and there he kept the poor little fellow for five long hours, reading to him every scrap of local news that had transpired for a twelvemonth, and interlarding his readings with such remarks as "That is the style we do up these things," "Here we speak of a friend who went into an adjoining county," "Such things would damage our paper," "It wouldn't do to publish it here," etc., etc. The little man lost his dinner, nearly lost his temper, and, as soon as he could politely take himself away, made a break for the railroad depot, where he jumped aboard the first passing train and effected his escape.

## AMUSEMENTS.

I.

JOHN ROBINSON'S COMBINATION CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

This monster combination, the last and most successful enterprise of the old and veteran showman, will be in our city, opening on the lot corner of East and Walnut, on Monday, April 5th, continuing three days, afternoons and evenings. This concern, claimed now to be the largest in the world, has been newly organized, the material, animal dens—fourteen in number—and the entire paraphernalia being of the newest order and fashion, and were only obtained at an actual outlay of sixty thousand dollars. The procession is of the most gorgeous, imposing, and novel character, and is a moving oriental pageant never to be forgotten when once witnessed.

The circus department comprises the most valuable and excellent talent in the profession. Foremost in the brilliant arenic galaxy properly comes the incomparable Cordelia, whose equal as a bare-back equestrienne is not found in either hemisphere. Her flights of equitation, *poses*, and daring situations on the naked back of an unbridled steed has been seen by the most *recherche* audiences in the world, and they, in common with the distinguished of the "saw-dust" profession, admit her pre-eminence over every rival as a bare-back rider. Mons. Franconi, engaged from the Hippodrome, Paris, at a salary of two hundred dollars a week, will appear at each exhibition, in conjunction with and aided by his beautiful dancing steeds, "Gray Eagle" and "Stonewall." These animals have the sagacity almost of a human being, and without the bidding of their master, dance the polka, mazourka, and can-can to the time of delightful music. M'lle Frances, the *premier equestrienne* from the *Imperial Cirque* of St. Petersburg, Russia, will appear in her daring and novel scarf and tamborine act as performed before the crowned heads of all Europe. Master Frank, the somersault bare-back rider; Sam. Rhinehart and John Wilson, the great voltiguers and twin double somersaults; Jerome Tuttle, Boyd Robinson, Nat Horner, and Sloman, the fearless acrobats; *la petite* Adelaide and the tiny Master Willie, with a large and efficient host of auxiliaries, will appear at each exhibition.

The menagerie has been very materially augmented since on exhibition here last summer, by the addition of a baby two-humped camel two months old, white as the driven snow; a genuine herd of real Asiatic tapirs, perfect specimens of the specles Pachyderm; African lions and lionesses, etc. This is another rare chance for the people to obtain instruction and amusement. We expect to see the immense pavilion crowded at every exhibition.

II.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

This evening is set apart for the benefit of Mr. T. L. Connor, the talented leading gentleman, who presents a very strong and interesting bill for the occasion, consisting of the thrilling play from the French entitled "The Dead Heart," a story of the horrors of the Bastile in 1794, and the domestic drama "Ireland as it Was," Mr. Connor sustaining the role of Robert Landry in the first and Ragged Pat in the last. Both pieces are strongly cast, and will be presented with all the necessary scenery and appointments. Mr. Connor is a favorite and deservedly so with the habitues of the Opera House, and will doubtless have a crowded audience.

Wednesday evening that sprightly and versatile little actress, Miss Effie Johns, seeks the patronage of the public for her benefit. A good bill will be presented.

III.

THE JUVENILE DRESS PARTY.

The grand juvenile dress party, to be given to-night by Mons. and Madame Mueller, will be really the event of the week. More pleasing entertainment could hardly be imagined than those gotten up by those accomplished and popular artistes.

## REGULATING AND MODERATING.

### The Wars of Tucker Manor.

### Two Negroes Arrested Under the Civil Rights Bill.

For some time past, if accounts we get be anything like correct, a deadly feud has existed between some whites and negroes near Gravel Switch, on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Gravel Switch is in Marion county, and close to the borders of Washington and Boyle counties. In this vicinity is a piece of valuable land, bordering on the railroad, and owned by three negroes, Stephen and Watt Tucker and Sam Monroe. They had been the slaves of a man named Tucker, and from him they had purchased the land. At the time of the purchase some white people wanted to buy the land, and offered Tucker a better price for it than the negroes could give, but he gave his former slaves the preference and sold it to them. Since that time the feud has existed, and attempts have repeatedly been made to drive off the negroes. On the night of the 22d a party of mounted white men, assisted by negroes, made an attack on the residence of the colored Tuckers and shot Sam Monroe in the side, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. On the night of the 27th they made another raid, firing several shots at and capturing a negro boy, whom they released on finding that he was not one of the parties they were in search of.

On Saturday night last, Deputy United States Marshals Thos. G. Slater and John Wyatt arrested, near Gravel Switch, two white men named Jos. D. Clark and Jos. Glazebrook, and two negroes named Enoch Crowdus and Samuel Kimberlin, charged with participating in the raids on the eleven acres, and the prisoners were brought to the city yesterday. After a hearing before United States Commissioner Ballard, Clark and Glazebrook were released on each giving a bond of $500 to keep the peace, and a bond of $1,000 to answer. Enoch Crowdus, colored, gave a peace bond of $300 and bail for his appearance; but the negro Kimberlin was sent to jail, being unable to give bail.

The following, written in red ink, was found by Mr. Slater, posted at the seat of war:

O Take notice<br>
those that talke A Bout those Regulaters thay Will Be Delt With A Cording to linche law And Remember he Will Never Die those Negros frins had Beter Lay Low it is geting Will close<br>
No man is A lowd<br>
to take this Down.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1869.

Present—John D. Orrill, President; and all the members except Messrs. Heinig, O'Connor, O'Reilly and Walton.

Mr. Loeser moved a reconsideration of the vote of last session adopting the resolution authorizing the construction of Nicolson pavement.

Mr. Jenkins moved to table the motion and the whole subject, which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Coke, Dent, German, Hughes, Jenkins, LaRue, and Monsch—8.

NAYS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Byrne, Downs, Duerson, Loeser, Long, Pope, Vissman and Walling—9.

Pending the discussion of the subject the hour of adjournment arrived, when a resolution to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, April 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

## CITY FEATURES.

☞ If you have not yet seen the grand assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings at J. Winters' merchant tailor establishment, corner of Third and Market, go at your earliest leisure. Even if you don't order any clothes to be made to your measure it will gladden your heart to see the fine display of goods.

*Dr. Jones:*

DEAR SIR—My son, for whom you prescribed four weeks ago for an offensive discharge of the ears, is cured. HENRY ALBRIGHT, Market street.

Dr. Jones remains one day longer at the Louisville Hotel.

### Dr. Jones Remains Another Day.

He cured three persons of deafness yesterday, prescribed for six afflicted with ozoena, straightened three cross-eyes—and a number are waiting over. He will therefore remain another day.

☞ The fine assortment of gents' furnishing goods at J. Winters', corner of Third and Market, is daily adding new fame to this already popular establishment.

☞ Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction this day at 3½ o'clock, that well-located brick residence No. 217 Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

☞ Attend the sale of Fourth street residence this day at 3½ o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

## A MYSTERY.

### Disappearance of a Young Clerk—Probably Drowned.

Sunday evening a young man named James Singafoo, clerk at the City Railway office, on the corner of Rowan and Twelfth streets, disappeared under very singular circumstances, and has not since been heard from. There is great fear among his friends that he came to his death by accidental drowning. Some three months ago Mr. Singafoo came to this city from Parkersburg, Va., and secured the clerkship which he held up to the time of his disappearance. On Sunday morning his sister arrived here on the General Buell, and proceeded at once to meet her brother, leaving her baggage on the boat. In the evening her brother took the check and started to the boat to procure the baggage. He was last seen when he stepped from a street car at the corner of Main and Third streets, on his way to the mailboat, about half-past seven o'clock. The watchman on the wharfboat states that between seven and eight o'clock he heard a splash in the river, and a cry for help; but the rain was pouring down in torrents, the wind high and noisy, and the night very dark, so that he could not tell whence came the human cry, and therefore could render no assistance. It is feared, from this circumstance, that Mr. Singafoo, in his approach to or return from the mailboat, fell from the staging and found a watery grave. Led by this apprehension, the river, in the vicinity of the wharfboat, has been thoroughly dragged by the friends of Mr. S. but without confirming the dread suspicion. It is barely possible that Mr. Singafoo has gone to his home in Parkersburg, and will soon explain the motive of his singular departure to his distressed sister and anxious friends. He was a young gentleman of sober and steady habits, much esteemed by the railway officers and all others who knew him. Hence there is no sort of probability that his taking-off, if fatal, was otherwise than accidental or the work of some assassin. His disappearance, in any light, is mysterious, and it is hoped that it will soon be explained.

## FARMERS' CLUB.

### Official Report of Saturday's Proceedings.

The meeting came to order, the President in the chair.

President Meriwether presented a fine sample of Brazilian sweet-potatoes, one of which weighed four pounds, grown by Z. R. Huggins, of Barren county, Ky., together with the following certificate, viz:

"Last year I bought one hundred slips of the Brazilian potato of Mr. Z. Huggins, which I planted in one hundred hills, one slip in a hill. By the side of these I set one hundred slips of the yellow yam in the same number of hills, and gave them the same cultivation. The Brazilian potato brought me about fifteen bushels; the yam about one and a half bushels.

"March 16, 1869. J. M. PAYNE."

Mr. Theodore Brown presented the following report from the Committee on Plows:

The committee appointed to try the Franklin plow beg leave to report that, after a highly creditable informal trial of this plow, the steel implement, it was removed before the committee could meet. Messrs. ———— and ———— were represented by plows of rare merit, both for stubble and clean ground work, on a subsequent trial; but on account of the removal of the Franklin plow, which they expected to compete with, a more extended report is not given. The draft of both plows was quite light, considering the amount of ground turned.

THEODORE BROWN,<br>
W. W. YOUNG.

Mr. Garr was not present. The usual time having been absorbed by conversation on various subjects, no regular discussion was had.

G. DUNN, Sec.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, March 29.

The following cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were heard: James Burns, George Feiss, R. L. Pole, John Smith and Jacob Miller, fined $3 each; James Langan, John Lewis Freeking, Richard Hall and Larry Sullivan, fined $5 each and held in $100 for sixty days; Henry Spencer, fined $5 and held in $100 for thirty days; Ed. Pool, fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days; Mary Kelly, Smuel Lewis and George James, fined $3 each and held in $100 for thirty days; Pat. Lally, Archie Jamison and James McClear, discharged; Pat. Winisey and Richard Ragan, fined $5 each and held in $100 for sixty days; Maggie Scott, Alex. Finley and Archie Jomison, held in $100 each to answer the charge of vagrancy, and Maggie Scott held additionally in $100 to keep the peace; John Boud, held in $100 for sixty days; Ed. Biancogniel, fined $5 and held in $200 for six months.

Emma Swearengen, assault and battery upon Mary Wilson; each held in $100 for sixty days.

Benj. Baker, assault and battery upon Henry Johnson with intent to kill; $500 to answer.

Susan Howard, Louisa J. Sanders, Albert Holt and Dick Logan, robbing Jackson Thornton of a watch worth $16; Holt discharged and the others held in $100 to answer any charge the Grand Jury may prefer against them.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

MARCH 29, 1869.

Joseph Clement filed his report of suits and paid $38 into court, and also qualified as Notary Public.

Will of Wm. Magel, dated March 24, 1869, proven, and Joseph Buckel qualified as administrator, with the will annexed; and, on motion of Joseph Buckel, a rule is awarded against Jacob Strohman, returnable Monday next, to show cause why an instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Wm. Magel, deceased, dated July 26, 1866, and probated by this court on the 27th day of March, 1869, shall not be rejected, and why the orders of that date, qualifying him as administrator of said instrument and appointing appraisers, shall not be set aside; and said Jacob Strohman is enjoined from further proceedings as administrator as aforesaid; and then came said Jacob Strohman and offered to file an inventory and appraisement of said estate, and on his motion a rule is awarded against Joseph Buckel, returnable the 5th of April next, to show cause why the will of said Wm. Magel, deceased, dated March 24, 1869, and probated this day by this court, shall not be rejected and the order qualifying him as administrator, with the will annexed, shall not be set aside, and all further proceedings assigned to April 5th, next.

Will of Lorenz Lutz, probated and ordered to record, and Sophia Lutz qualified as executrix therof.

Will of Casper Cinder, probated and ordered to record, and Sophia Cinder qualified as executrix.

Will of F. H. Tomlinson, probated and ordered to record, and Joseph Graham qualified as executor.

J. Allen Porter qualified as administrator of Athasia Molumby; also administrator of Richard W. West.

The following guardian appointments were made:

Charles Carter, guardian of Maria and Geo. Beeler.

Stephen Schmitt, guardian of August and Joanna Amann.

Sophia Goodman, guardian of Rachael and Lewis Hardaway.

Joseph Jutz, guardian of Arthur and Henry Grass.

Henry E. Burgett, guardian of H. W. and Fanny M. Burgett.

Wm. Cromey was qualified as Notary Public.

S. B. Lewis was granted a renewal of his license to keep a tavern on the Bardstown pike, about 9½ miles from Louisville.

An inventory and appraisement of Godshaw Jacobs' estate, filed and ordered to record.

G. W. Chilton sworn in as Attorney of the Court.

Wm. Cleary appointed a Commissioner to divide the estate of Sol. Wills, deceased, in lieu of Jacob Reel.

Additional exceptions filed to settle the account of Sol. Wills' estate.

Simon Fromholz granted license to peddle in this State one year.

H. C. Lloyd, guardian of Charles Greenwell; report filed.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over;

Wm. Hewlett, guardian of Jas. W. and Luemma Dirmutt; J. C. Webb, guardian of Geo. Killick; Henry Leng, guardian of Augusta and Joanna Amann; H. H. Ratterman, guardian of Mary Drihaus; Jacob Meffert, executor of Jno. Lott; Andrew Buchanan, executor of Ann Crawford.

The following settled accounts, heretofore filed, were approved and ordered to record:

Eliza Miller, trustee of M. N. Miller; J. W. Knight, guardian of A. L. Garrison, &c.; W. O. Logan, guardian of Bell and Abner Frederick; Henry Hackman, guardian of H. P. Aulback and Catherine Deitsch; Elizabeth A. Walter, guardian of Alpha Walter; Emily A. Jones, guardian of Lizzie and Sarah Ann Jones; Herman Ernst, guardian of Eliza Heismer.

### JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

The only case filed on yesterday was that of Bushman Roberts & Co. against Thomas Duffy on account of $283, for groceries. Duffy pleaded payment. The jury impanelled to try the case, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $285 46.

The following cases are on to-day's trial docket. As the court is "up" with the docket, they will be called in their regular order this morning:

Jefferson Pond Drain. Company vs. H. J. Craycroft.

Jefferson Pond Drain. Company vs. D. Meriwether.

Jefferson Pond Drain. Company vs. P. Villier.

Jefferson Pond Drain. Company vs. A. Ray.

Jefferson Pond Drain. Company vs. Geo. C. Williams.

Memphis Insurance Company vs. Jos. Mitchell.

Memphis Insurance Company vs. Jos. Mitchell.

Wolf Kahn vs. George Young.

Susan P. Hepburn vs. Chas. Miller, &c.

George Hancock vs. Chas. Miller, &c.

S. J. Rodgers vs. Chas. Miller, &c.

Lawson & Duncan vs. Chas. Miller, &c.

N. P. Pope vs. Chas. Miller, &c.

### LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. ROBERT W. WOOLLEY, CHANCELLOR PRO TEM.

The roll will be called this morning, and all motions usually heard on Friday will be in order this morning.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

HON. A. J. BALLARD, COMMISSIONER.

Enoch Crowders and Samuel Kimberlin, both negroes, Jos. D. Clark, and Jos. Glazebrook were on yesterday brought before the Commissioner upon a warrant issued by him for assaulting and beating Stephen Tucker, a negro. The Commissioner, after hearing the evidence, adjudged each of them probably "guilty," and required the two negroes to give bond for their appearance each in the sum of $300; also a bond conditioned that they be of good behavior. Crowders gave the bond. Clark and Glazebrook were required to give bond for their appearance in the sum of $1,000; also a bond to keep the peace, each in the sum of $500. They gave the required bonds. The parties are from Marion county. We refer our readers to another column for the particulars of the offense with which these parties are charged.

## CITY POLITICS.

### A CARD FROM CAPT. BUNCE.

#### Statements of A. J. Harrington, W. S. Butterfield, and Jas. H. Bunce.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of Sunday, the 28th, I find a communication, signed "Q-in-a-Corner," which does me great injustice, and was, I have no doubt, intended to reflect upon my character and honor. When men stoop to such dirty, contemptible means as this to advance their political cause, their faith must indeed be weak. As to my refusing to sign the resolution for the Kentucky-street sewer, as complained of by your correspondent, there is not one word of truth in it. The facts are simply these: I requested the resolution should be first handed to the City Attorney for his opinion as to the payment of the work out of the bonds issued for the benefit of the Western district; after which it was never presented to me for my signature as President of the Board of Aldermen. I advocated the construction of the sewer, the only question being on a point of law—in accordance with the spirit of the city charter, which charter I had sworn to sustain and support—and I should have pursued the same course in reference to either district of the city. Your correspondent further assails my character as a consistent Democrat. I have at all times, since 1852 (save when prevented by the bayonet), voted at all general elections for the *regular* nominees of the Democratic party. In reference to other portions of your correspondent's communication, I respectfully refer to the statements of A. J. Harrington, James H. Bunce and W. Shields Butterfield. JOSEPH H. BUNCE.

NOTE FROM A. J. HARRINGTON.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of Sunday, the 28th, I find a communication signed "Q-in-a-Corner," which I think does great injustice to Capt. Joe H. Bunce. As to the race between Tomppert and Morris, I know that Capt. Joe H. Bunce was a strong and active friend of the regular nominee, Mr. Morris; that he was at the polls at the lower precinct in the Twelfth ward the entire day, doing all he could to secure the election of the entire Democratic ticket. In the election of Councilman in the Twelfth ward in 1866, Capt. Joe H. Bunce did not desire to become a candidate. Judge E. S. Craig and myself had him announced as a candidate without his knowledge or consent; nor do I know of his soliciting any one to vote for him or even desiring to be elected.

I was not at the polls on the day of election until after eleven o'clock, when I found it necessary, to secure my own election, to remain there the balance of the day, during which time Capt. Joe H. Bunce was not there, he having voted early in the morning, when he could not have known the contest was to be so very close between him and J. W. Earick.

When James H. Bunce, a brother of Capt. Joe H. Bunce, came to the polls to vote, he told me he was only going to vote for me, as his brother did not care about the office; but at my request he voted for his brother and me. The brothers both being named J. H. Bunce, hence the mistake of your correspondent. The J. H. Bunce whom your correspondent says voted for "Gilchrist and Bunce" being J. H. Bunce, and not Capt. Joe H. Bunce, the popular candidate at this time for the Mayoralty, "and the one J. Bunce who votes for Harrington and not for either Earick or Bunce" being Capt. Joe H. Bunce.

Now as to voting for your opponent, in a very close race as this one was, Bunce and Earick being tied, Capt. Bunce could have had no such motive as your correspondent implies, he having voted early in the morning. I take that, though, to be a matter of taste and not a duty or question of honor as to a candidate voting for his opponent.

In this contest I voted singly for Capt. Joe H. Bunce, and our opponent, J. W. Earick, did not vote at all. Yours respectfully,

A. J. HARRINGTOM.

JAMES H. BUNCE.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 28th there appears a communication signed "Q-in-a-Corner," which does very great injustice to my brother, Joseph H. Bunce. That correspondent asserts that in 1866 one J. H. Bunce voted for R. Gilchriest. I voted for Mr. Gilchriest, and I know that my brother, Joseph H. Bunce, was a strong advocate for the election of Mr. Lithgow. I also voted for Mr. Harrington and my brother for the Council. I know that my brother did not desire his election, and stated to me on the day before the election that he would prefer my not voting for him. The J. Bunce on the poll-book, who voted for Lithgow and Harrington, was my brother, Joseph H. Bunce. My brother and myself have not always agreed in political matters—he having been a strong Democrat almost from the time he cast his first vote.

JAMES H. BUNCE.

SHIELDS BUTTERFIELD.

I was the clerk of the Second precinct in Portland at the time of the April election in 1867, and I recorded the vote of Jo. H. Bunce. I know that he voted for Mr. Morris, and all the other candidates nominated by the Democratic party, and his vote was so recorded by me on the poll-book. My reasons for being now so positive is, I well remember when Captain Bunce handed me his ticket, that he stated he disliked to vote against Henry Woolford for Treasurer, but that he must stand by the nominees of his party in preference to all other considerations.

W. S. BUTTERFIELD, JR.

### Street Inspector, W. D.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It has been reported that James S. Applegate has withdrawn from the race for Street Inspector of the Western district. The report is entirely gratuitous and false. Jim is still a candidate, and will be until the close of the polls on Saturday evening; and if true merit, sterling integrity and a faithful discharge of all the duties of a good citizen and working man are any recommendations to office, Jim will be the next Inspector of this district, or ought to be. So think

MANY VOTERS.

### A Card.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

GENTLEMEN: Some person pretending to know my business better than myself has maliciously circulated a report in the city that I have ceased to be a candidate for Street Inspector of the Western district. I pronounce the report a base falsehood, and is only intended to injure me before the public. I am a candidate for that office and will continue to be until the close of the polls, next Saturday. Respectfully, J. RAVERTY.

### Republican Candidate for Auditor—A Call on Mr. Nauts.

*Mr. John C. Nauts:*

DEAR SIR: Believing that the Republican party should at least be represented in our municipal government by one of its members, we beg of you to become the candidate of the party, for the office of Auditor for the city of Louisville. Your faithful adherence to the cause of the Union before, during, and since the war warrants us in making the request of you to permit us to use your name in this connection.

Trusting that you may make the race, we remain, very truly, your friends,

| | |
|---|---|
| S. T. Shirley, | S. W. Young, |
| Samuel D. Brown, | George Bremer, |
| J. H. Ashcraft, | Thomas McNickell, |
| George H. Fishback, | John W. Dum, |

Henry C. Allen, and many other Republicans.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 30.

The measles in the city has been unusually severe this winter. Two children have died of this disease since Saturday.

The friends of Justice O. C. Curry are busily at work urging his claims for the City Judgeship. To-night will settle the question.

A boy, while out hunting yesterday in the woods near Seymour, Ind., named Michael Leary, about twelve years of age, had his hand severely injured by the explosion of his gun.

The ferryboat James Thompson was laid up Saturday night, above Wall street, to receive a new pair of chimneys. The Isaac Bowman was plying in her place yesterday.

Capt. B. P. Dewey left for Charlestown yesterday to deliver a temperance lecture before the temperance association of that place. That organization, it is said, has six hundred members.

The citizens of the Fifth ward have been trying to induce John C. Howard, the ship builder, to become a candidate for councilman in the Fifth ward, but he refuses to have honor thrust upon him.

Nathan Fisher left the State Prison South, on Sunday morning, under pardon from Gov. Baker. He was originally committed for twelve years for poisoning, and had served nine years.

Arthur Murphy, Harvey Hosbock and Francis Kassidy were all arrested on Sunday afternoon by Marshal Baxter for fast driving. They gave bonds for their appearance before Mayor Poindexter, and left for their homes at New Albany at a slower pace.

Some difference of opinion exists as to where the First ward meeting is to be held this evening. To avoid confusion, we mention that the city school house, on Mulberry street, is the place designated by the Democratic Executive Committee.

The ladies of the St. Augustine Catholic church are continuing with great energy in their prepartions for the fair to be held in the Mozart Hall, beginning next Monday. They expect to make it surpass anything of the kind that has ever yet been held in Jeffersonville.

## Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,<br>
MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1869.

The local money market exhibited no features to-day distinguishing it from its condition on Saturday. The demand for discounts, without being pressing, is sufficiently active to prevent rapid accumulation of currency, but the banks are extending very liberal accommodations to their regular customers at from 9 to 12 per cent. and complaints of tightness are seldom heard in business circles. The continuance of a comparatively easy money market is now anticipated, which is having an encouraging effect upon business generally.

The New York gold market opened to-day at 131¼. At 10:25 A. M. gold loans were reported flat. Sterling exchange 108¾@108¾. The premium assumed more firmness during the day, and at 4 P. M. the quotation was 133¾c.

In this market gold and silver are reported inactive, and quotations, which are in sympathy with New York, closed as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 130¾ | 131¾ |
| Silver ½s and ¼s | 122¾ | |
| Silver dimes | 120¾ | |

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Continues firm with an active demand, and rates range from par to 75c premium buying and 1-10@⅛c premium selling.

The Financial Chronicle of the 27th says:

The recent decline in the gold premium deserves attention, as it appears to be the result of causes of more than ordinary importance. The following statement of the range of the price, each March since the suspension of specie payments, will show that the premium is now exceptionally low for this period of the year:

PRICE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK IN MARCH.

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 132 | 130¾ |
| 1868 | 141¾ | 137¾ |
| 1867 | 140¾ | 133¾ |
| 1866 | 136¾ | 124¾ |
| 1865 | 201 | 148¾ |
| 1864 | 169¾ | 159 |
| 1863 | 171¾ | 139 |

The Chronicle attributes the present low premium to the improved condition of the public credit abroad, but is not sufficiently assured on this point to withhold its advice to its readers to be prepared for higher rates. It says:

For several weeks past, our imports have been upon a large scale and much in excess of those of last year; while our exports have been unusually limited; if, therefore, the foreign markets should not take any further important amount of bonds, we may have to export considerable specie during the spring; and this consideration is the more important from the fact that the exports of cotton are likely to prove lighter than was expected. During the months of April, May, June and July, our heaviest shipments of corn are usually made. During those four months of 1868, we exported $44,400,000 specie from this port alone; in 1867, $31,500,000; and in 1866, $46,000,000. The course of the foreign trade movement would seem to be in favor of equally large shipments this year; but, as before intimated, it remains to be seen how far we may be able to substitute bonds for gold in our remittances. Any advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, which seems improbable, would prove unfavorable to a low premium, as it might induce the sending home of securities now being carried in Europe on account of New York capitalists. The still unsettled condition of the Alabama question, and the possibility of difficult issues being raised in connection therewith, and the diplomatic dangers arising from attempts to involve our government in the Cuban insurrection, are also to be counted among the contingencies favoring speculation for a higher premium. But, allowing for all those influences, we think it may be safely concluded that, within the last three months, the premium has taken a permanent downward step of several points.

The 10-25 A. M. New York dispatch reported Government bonds quiet. The 2-25 P. M. dispatch shows a decline on 5-20s of '62, '64, '65, new issue '65, '67 and '68. 5-20s of '81 and 10-40s unchanged, and a slight advance in currency sixes. Dealers report a light demand in this market and prices closed as follows:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Five-twenties 1861 | 114¾ | 115¼ |
| Five-twenties 1862 | 117 | 118 |
| Five-twenties 1864 | 112 | 113¾ |
| Five-twenties 1865 | 112¾ | 115¼ |
| Five-twenties (new) 1865 | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| Five-twenties 1867 | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| Five-twenties 1868 | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| Ten-forties | 104 | 105 |

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in commenting upon what is termed the "Public Credit Bill," brings out some facts which are well worthy of being studied. This "Public Credit Bill," everybody knows, was gotten up and pushed through Congress in the interest of bondholders, and nobody else. With the usual flourish of trumpets about national faith, integrity, etc., a class of men who plundered the country during its severest trials and grew infamously rich upon misfortune, who are in many instances the authors, or in a great measure responsible for, have managed to ignore the very law which created a portion of the debt, and, having mortgaged the whole country to the bondholders, and saddled upon the tax-payers for all future time burdens of taxation unknown to any other Christian or Pagan land, all the "doubts" and "conflicting questions" have been settled, and the United States may now boast of the biggest debt, the most crushing taxation, and the most lordly bondholders of any country on the round earth. The Chronicle felicitates the country upon the fact that never since the outbreak of the war has the country been in such a proud position, and says:

It is a common error to suppose that the only "doubt" which has depressed the price of our Government bonds is as to the point whether the principal would be paid at maturity in coin. This is only one of several mooted and mischievous "questions." Another almost equally mischievous is connected with the option which the Government possesses of redeeming the five-twenties at any time after the lapse of five years from their date. It was argued by some very eminent lawyers that our government might at any time use this option and redeem the bonds in currency. This opinion at once reduced our five-twenties from the rank of twenty-year securities, and placed them in an inferior and less attractive category. It is well known that a twenty year investment at 6 per cent. in coin is worth more than either a five-year or a ten-year investment at the same rate. It is in conformity with this axiom of practical finance that the British consols and the French rentes are made absolutely irredeemable. On the one side payment of the principal can never be demanded by the owner of the security, and on the other side the French or English government can never pay off any part of its debt except by the method of purchase in the open market. In this unprecedented ability, this positive permanence of duration that we find one of the chief of those financial forces which place the consols and the rentes far above other securities, yielding the same amount of annual income. Now it is this principle of permanence that has been heretofore shut out from operating on the market values of our five-twenties. Last Thursday, however, the incertitude and vague distrust which has resulted from the "five-year option of redemption" received its final quietus from one of the clauses of the Public Credit Bill, which positively declares that none of the five-twenties shall be "redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time as United States notes shall be made absolutely convertible into coin at the option of the holder." In other words, the Treasury freely and forever gives up the option of the five-year redemption except after the resumption of specie payments.

We have now obtained a law which approximates the practical financial idea embodied in "British consols" and "French rentes," which are "absolutely irredeemable," and this fact, that only interest is to be paid, and that till doom's day, gives these securities a value far above other securities. The "public credit bill" in a measure does this for "five-twenties," and this is regarded as matter for rejoicing, and we are not surprised that the bondholders rejoice. In view of the policy which has governed legislation for the past few years, we are not surprised that the "public credit bill" passed. Its continuance upon the statute books is not, however, forever secured, and in this fact there is a ray of hope.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—While there is considerable animation reported in local securities, we hear of no large sales, and with slight exceptions, prices are unchanged.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT, & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| National Bank, First | 119 @120 |
| National Bank, Second | 97 @ 98¼ |
| National Bank, Planters' | 97 @ 99 |
| National Bank, City | 102 @103 |
| Bank of Kentucky | 93¾@ 94¾ |
| Bank of Louisville | 96¼@ 97¼ |
| Merchants' Bank | 118 @120 |
| Commercial Bank | 82 @ 83¾ |
| Northern Bank | 114 @115 |
| Citizens' Bank | 110 @111 |
| People's Bank | 103 @104 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 100 @101 |
| West. Financ'l Corp'tion Bank (new) | 94 @ 95 |
| Falls City Tobacco bank | 97 @ 98 |
| Masonic bank | 102 @103 |
| Security bank | 108 @109 |
| Louisville Ins. Company bank | 109 @110 |
| Farmers' bank | 90 @ 95 |
| West'n Insurance Company bank | 120 @121 |
| German Insurance Company bank | 162 @164 |
| Gas Company stock | 150 @151 |
| L. & F. R. R. (preferred) | 99¾@101 |
| L. & F. R. R. (common) | 65¼@ 66¼ |
| Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R. | 50 @ 52 |
| Louisville & Nashville R. R. | 64¾@ 65¼ |
| BONDS. | |
| City for street improvements | 75 @ 77 |
| City for bounty | 76 @ 77 |
| City for school purposes | 79 @ 80 |
| City for Jeff. R. R. | 80 @ 81 |
| City for L. & N. R. R. (M. S.) | 79 @ 80 |
| City for L. & N. R. R. (L. E.) | 78 @ 79 |
| City for wharf (new) | 79 @ 80 |
| City for wharf (old) | 81 @ 82 |
| City for water-works (old) | 78¼@ 79¼ |
| City for water-works (new) | 77¼@ 79 |
| Water-works bonds | 79 @ 80 |
| Canal bonds (first issue) | 90 @ 92 |
| Canal bonds (second issue) | 81@ 82 |
| Canal bonds (third issue) | 77¾@ 78¼ |
| Canal bonds (fourth issue) | 77 @ 78 |
| Kentucky State bonds (old) | 99 @100 |
| Kentucky State bonds (new) | 93 @ 94 |
| Jeff. R. R. bonds (old) | 93 @ 94 |
| Jeff. R. R. bonds (new) | 81 @ 82 |
| Lou. & Frank. R. R. bonds (C. branch) | 85¼@ 86¼ |
| Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (M.S.) | 94 @ 96 |
| Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (L.E. branch) | 91 @ 92 |
| Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (M. branch) | 94 @ 96 |
| Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (cons'd mort.) | 79 @ 80 |
| City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R. | 84 @ 85 |
| Ohio River Bridge Company | @100 |

COMMERCIAL.

The weather during most of the day was auspicious for out-door transactions, and business men generally were felicitating themselves that the "good time coming," so far as weather matters were concerned, had arrived; but as we write a severe rain storm is raging, and it is possible that patiences will be in demand for several days to come.

Business thoroughfares and localities to-day presented a good degree of animation, and in several departments of trade seasonable activity was reported. On the whole, however, the volume of trade is not large. This condition of the general markets is in a great measure attributable to the continued inclemency of the weather, and with the full inauguration of spring merchants are sanguine that trade will at once assume unusual activity.

The provision market opened to-day quiet, but firm, and the tone of the dispatches from New York, Chicago and Cincinnati was without special effect.

The following statistics of the pork-packing operations at this point for the season of 1868-9 may be of interest; their value, however, would have been greatly enhanced if they had been prepared at an earlier day, as it would have been done if all the data could have been obtained. We give it now as furnished by the Board of Trade:

THE PORK-PACKING FOR THE SEASON OF 1868-9.

| Names of the curers and packers, | No. of hogs killed | Average net weight | Bbls of mess pork | Other qualities of | Yield of lard | Prime lard | No. of sugar-cured hams |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton & B. | 30426 | 205¼ | 9868 | 375 | 29¾ | 18 | 60000 |
| Fred. Leib | 29103 | 202 | 4358 | 401 | 28¾ | 19¾ | 35000 |
| Owsley & Co. | 20240 | 214¼ | 4638 | 146 | 32 | 26 | 11000 |
| Duncan & Co. | 19106 | 210¾ | 5285 | — | 33¾ | 27¾ | 37200 |
| T. Martin & S. | 19596 | 201 | 4916 | 222 | 31¾ | 23¾ | 28000 |
| Hughes, G&Co. | 18505 | 211¼ | 5509 | — | 33¾ | 27¾ | 36000 |
| O. W. Thomas | 17609 | 208 | 4780 | 189 | 31¾ | 21¾ | 55000 |
| W. Jarvis& Co. | 12819 | 211 | 4039 | 343 | 33¾ | 22¾ | 26000 |
| J. Peter & Co. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 62000 |
| McF., A. & Co. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 106000 |
| Total | 167609 | 208 | 43419 | 1675 | 31¾ | 22¾ | 473500 |
| Total for 1867-8 | 140980 | 206¼ | 35563 | — | — | 23 | — |
| Total for 1866-7 | 171428 | 227¾ | 60000 | — | — | 28¾ | — |
| Total for 1865-6 | 90499 | 223¾ | 30258 | — | 37 | 27¾ | — |

It will be observed that the packing of the season of 1868-9 exceeds that of the previous season by 26,629 hogs, to which, if the excess in weight is added, which is 1½ pounds to the hog, being equal, at last year's average, to 1,024 hogs, the total increase is 27,653.

In the above statistics the number of sugar-cured hams put up by packers amounts to 473,500, which will realize to the packers, at the average prices of the past two years, an immense sum.

Messrs. Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, in their circular of Saturday, comment as follows upon the provision outlook:

The question of stocks no longer excites attention, nor does that of supply and demand seem to have much influence on the market, which moves irregularly, and frequently, as during the past two weeks, in defiance of all recognized principles of trade. As the season progresses, leaf by leaf there is unfolded the statements of diminished stocks and of increased consumption, both at home and abroad, and yet the market is continuously vacillating, more frequently giving evidences of weakness than of strength, which, at any time other than the present "demoralized" would create surprise, and lead, perhaps, to investigation as the surest means of applying a proper corrective; now, however, no one appears to have any regard for statistical information, and to be indifferent to all movements other than those which secure an actual advance in prices, whilst they seem to be apprehensive of every possible and impossible influence; at the moment, the reported large deliveries of bacon here and at Cincinnati during the ensuing month, and the in-gathering of purchases from the country during the winter, are the "bug-bears" with which the timid are frightened and the thoughtful are disarmed of their usual discretion. If people would but think, instead of being impelled by impulse, they would discover there was no real cause of apprehension, nor any warranty for present depression. In the present reduced state of supplies it may be as difficult to make deliveries as it is to take them in; all Western curers have less than sixty per cent. of the stocks held at a corresponding period of last year, and they cannot make large deliveries without weakening themselves to such an extent as to force them into market as buyers. Again, the mere passage of property from one owner to another does not increase supplies; but in the present case, from the country packer to the city curer, and from him to the intermediate operator, is but the natural and legitimate manner of reaching consumers through distributing agents, and should be regarded as among the strongest evidences of the requirements of consumers. The Southern States, though buying timidly, concede a large and continuous demand. Baltimore and Savannah find it difficult to keep up supplies commensurate with the trade along the Atlantic slope. New York cannot meet the export demand for bacon and lard, and has renewed her orders upon the West, where there are being made liberal purchases for Great Britain, Ireland and Europe. The Fisheries, the Lumber regions and Canada are seeking supplies within the States. At the West, along the Pacific Railroad, there is springing up a large and unusual trade, particularly for bacon, which will be not only beyond precedent, but greater in quantity than most persons are aware. At home, within our usual districts of consumption, there is unprecedented activity in agricultural districts, with increased means of payment. From no quarter, as it is claimed by intelligent observers, can there be diminished consumption. At no place is there the usual supply, so that it would seem that a permanent decline cannot be expected. Chicago claims not to have, in the aggregate, over one-third of last season's stock. Milwaukee has but 9,000 bbls of pork against 18,000 last year, and but 875,000 lbs of D. S. meats, of which 800,000 lbs are rough sides (not desirable) and shoulders. Cincinnati is short. Louisville has for weeks been dependent upon purchases to sustain her trade. Here some of our most active operators are dependent upon purchases, whilst none of the others have their usual stock. At no point in the South, not even at New Orleans and Mobile, is there the usual stock. In this view the question of supply is an interesting one to consumers and may, in time, lead to a material advance in prices.

Imports of leading articles for 48 hours ending this evening:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 499 | Iron, bdls | 80 |
| Hay, bales | 1,282 | Tobacco, hhds | 350 |
| Hides, bdls | 74 | Drugs, bxs | 92 |
| Woodenware, bbls | 135 | Oats, bags | 1,265 |
| Rye, bags | 134 | Soap, bxs | 50 |
| Whisky, bbls | 52 | Cattle, head | 215 |
| Mules, head | 40 | Corn, bags | 604 |
| Cooperage, pkgs | 226 | Shingles | 100,000 |
| Hogs, head | 405 | C yarn, bags | 77 |
| Sheep, head | 40 | Lumber, feet | 6,000 |
| Horses, head | 28 | Potatoes, bbls | 34 |
| Beans, bbls | 13 | Flour | 37 |

## Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The week opens with a limited supply of desirable qualities and a fair demand at full prices. We quote prime qualities at $6 50@7 50 per bbl; choice desirable qualities command $7 50 @8 per bbl.

BEANS—Are dull and in fair supply at $2 50@2 75 on arrival and $3 per bushel from store for prime navy; for other descriptions there is little inquiry and prices are nominal.

BEESWAX—Dealers are paying from 38 to 42c per lb for desirable lots.

BUTTER—Is in active demand, and prime country butter commands 40c per lb. We quote at 35@40c on arrival, in lots; Indiana and Michigan tub butter is steady at 40@45c, and New York butter at 50@52c per lb.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Transactions are upon a limited scale, and quotations are nominal. We quote 2 lb Kentucky bagging at 22@23c in a small way and 21c in round lots, though manufacturers are holding stocks at higher figures. We quote rope dull at 8¾@9c for machine rope. Flax rope is offered at 7@7½c.

BATTING—Prices are unchanged. We quote Maysville No. 1 batting at 31@33c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 28@30c per lb.

BROOMS—Are scarce and prices are firm at $5 50@6 per dozen for Shaker.

COTTON YARNS—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote at 20@23c for No. 500; 18@21c for No. 600, and 16@19c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held at 2c above our inside figures.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair request at 70@75c per bushel for bolted loose; kiln-dried is steady at $4 25 @4 50.

CHEESE—The market is only moderately well supplied, and prices rule firm, with a good demand. We quote Western Reserve at 21@21c; Ohio and New York factory at 24@26c; English dairy at 23¾@24¾c.

CANDLES—Prices are steady and stocks are ample. We quote star candles, full weight, at 22 @23c; 12-oz at 16¾@17¾c. Tallow candles at 14 @15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices are firm, with light receipts and a good demand for desirable qualities. We quote apples at 9¾@10c; quarter peaches at 12@13c; half peaches at 15@16¾c, and peeled peaches at 20@22c per lb on arrival.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 20@21c per doz in lots on arrival.

FLAX SEED—Is steady at $2 15 per bushel for prime seed.

FURS—There is little doing as the season is about over but prices are nominally unchanged. We quote prime raccoon skins at 60c; mink at $2@3; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c; wild cat at 30@40c; otter at $3@5; beaver at $1@2; muskrat at 16@20c; deer, per pound, 25@30c.

FISH—Mackerel are in fair supply and firm. We quote No. 1 med'm at $27@28 per bbl; No. 2 large at $22@23; No. 2 medium at $20@21; No. 3 large at $16@16 50; kits range from $2 10@3 10 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. White fish are firm at $9@9 50 per bbl.

GINSENG—Is dull at 70@75c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are dull. We quote at 20@20½c in bales, and 21@22½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—We quote 2½-bushel at 60@63c; 2-bushel at 50@53c; 3-bushel at 70@73c.

HAY—The tendency of the market is to higher quotations, and the opinion of dealers is that prime timothy will reach $25 per ton at an early day. We note sales of 282 bales on the wharf at $21@21 50, and 887 bales to-day at $20. We quote: On wharf, choice, $20 50@21; prime $19 50@20; red top $16@18. From store, choice timothy, $22; medium, $20@21; red top $18@19.

HIDES—Are active and command full prices. We quote green salted at 11¾@12c, dry salted at 21 @22c, dry flint at 22@24c, sheep (wool on) at 40@90c.

HOPS—The market is dull, and prices range from 10@17c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A good demand is reported and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs | $1 05 @1 15 |
| Virginia fine bright | 90 @1 05 |
| Virginia medium bright | 70 @ 80 |
| Virginia com'n and mah'ny (new) | 62½@ 70 |
| Virginia fine light pres'd &12-9inch | 1 02 @1 15 |
| Virginia medium light pressed | 80 @ 90 |
| Virginia fancy roll and twist | 75 @ 95 |
| Virginia pancake and fig | 1 00 @1 25 |
| Kentucky fine bright lbs | 75 @ 80 |
| Kentucky medium and mahogany | 65 @ 70 |
| Kentucky common, lbs, sound | 60 @ 65 |
| Kentucky & Missouri ½lbs&14s,br't | 65 @ 70 |
| Kentucky & Missouri ½lbs 10s, med. | 75 @ 80 |
| Kentucky black swt. ½lbs&lbs10s | 60 @ 65 |
| Kentucky navy, ¾ lbs, in caddies | 65 @ 70 |
| Kentucky navy, lbs, in buts | 65 @ 68 |
| Kentucky, old stock, lbs | 40 @ — |

Smoking tobacco ranges from 41c@$1 45 per lb, according to brand.

NAILS—Are in large supply and steady. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 75 per keg.

OFFAL—Prices quotably unchanged. We quote bran at $16@17c; shorts at $20@21; shipstuff at $20@27, and middlings at $30@31 per ton; feed meal $22@23 per ton.

ONIONS—Are dull at $4@4 50 per bbl.

OILS—Are in good demand, and prices are steady. We quote linseed oil at $1 04@1 14 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 33@35c; benzine at 18@20c; No. 1 lard at $1 60@1 70.

PUTTY—We quote in bladders at 5@6c; in cans at 5½@6½c.

POTATOES—The market is dull, and prices irregular. Sales were made on the wharf as low as $1 70@1 75 per bbl for peachblows, and dealers are offering from store at $2 per bbl. We note sales of 60 bbls peachblows from wagon at $1 75. Seed potatoes, for all the standard varieties, are in good request, and prices range from $2 50 to $4 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Prices are steady at 9@10c per lb for prime.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5@5½c for white and mixed. Woolen rags are worth ½@1c per pound.

RICE—We quote Louisiana at 10@11c, and Carolina at 11@12c per pound.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—MAPLE—We quote maple sugar at 20@25c per pound, and molasses at $1 65@1 75 per gallon.

SEEDS—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote red clover at $9 30@9 75, sapling clover at $15 25@15 50 per bushel, timothy $3 60@3 75, orchard grass $1 85@2, red-top $1 60 @1 75, Kentucky blue grass $2 60@2 85, extra $3 25@4, millet $2 10@2 25, Hungarian grass seed $2 10@2 25, hemp seed $2@2 25, spring wheat $2 25@2 35, onion sets white skins $11@12, yellow $7 50@8, top $6@6 25, spring barley $2 75@2 85, white oats 85@88c, black oats 95@$1 05.

STRAW—Is in good demand, and we note sales 22 bales at $15, and a prime article commands $15 @16 per ton from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady. We quote German No. 1 at 8¾@10c; No. 2 at 7¾@9c; rosin at 6¾@7c, and palm at 7¾@8c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $2 80@3 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls; $2 25@2 45 for 280-pound bbls, or 40@43c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find ready sale. We quote 11@11¼c for tallow and 10@10¼c for grease on arrival.

WOOL—Prices are nominal, and receipts light, at 30@38c for unwashed, and 45@50 for washed.

WHISKY—The market for raw whisky is steady, and we note sales to-day 58 bbls at 92c, tax paid. Rectified steady at $1 20@1 25 per gal., according to proof.

WHITE LEAD—We quote strictly prime at 13¾ @14c; second quality, 8@12c.

## Louisville Grocery Market.

The market continues steady and jobbers are doing a fair business. Stocks of sugar, coffee, and molasses are ample. The New Orleans and New York dispatches to-day do not indicate any special movement in sugars. We note sales today of 75 bags Rio coffee at 20@25c. We quote:

COFFEE—Rio, common, 20@21c; do fair 22@23c; do prime 24@25c; do choice 25¼@26¾c; Laguayra 24@25c; Java 34@36c.

SUGAR—New Orleans, common, 13¼@14c; do fair 14@15c; do fully fair 14¾@15¼c; do prime 15@16c; do choice 16¾@17c; Demarara 16¾@17¾c; do A 17¾@18c; do B 16¾@17¾c; do extra C 16¾@17¼c; do circle C 16¾@17c; do yellow 15@16c; do crushed, powdered and granulated 18@20c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans prime 80@85c; do choice 90@95c; strup, common, 55@60c; do medium 70@85c; do choice $1@1 35.

SORGHUM—Is held at 55c per gal.

## Louisville Provision Market.

The market opened to-day quiet but steady. The consumptive demand is not active, but dealers are not pressing stocks, and, notwithstanding the irregularity of prices, have confidence that higher quotations will prevail at an early day.

MESS PORK—Sales of 250 bbls reported at $32. We quote at $32@32 50; rump pork at $28@28 50.

BACON—Sales to-day amount to 55 casks shoulders 14@14¼c; clear rib sides 17@17¼c; sides 17¼@17¾c; 20 tcs fancy hams at 19c.

BULK MEATS—Are quiet. We quote shoulders at 13@13¼c; clear rib sides 16@16¼c; clear sides 16¼@16¾c.

LARD—The market is quiet. We note sales of 25 tcs at 18¾@18¾c; 45 kegs at 20c.

## Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—We have no change whatever to chronicle in prices or in the condition of the market. A moderate demand is reported for shipment and the local trade is quiet. Sales to-day reported amount to about 700 bbls of various grades. We quote fine at $4 50@4 75, superfine at $5@5 75, extra at $5 75@6 50, extra family at $6@7, A No. 1 at $7 50@8 25, fancy at $8 50@9 75. Rye flour at $7 50@7 75, and buckwheat nominal at 4¼@5¼c per lb in sacks.

GRAIN—Transactions to-day are of limited importance at prices which ruled last week, and include 300 bushels red wheat at $1 50, 500 bushels shelled corn at 63@65 in bulk, 20 bushels ear at 62c, 400 bushels oats at 65c in bulk, 300 bushels spring malt at $2 30. We continue to quote oats at 65@70c, in bulk from store; wheat at $1 50@1 65 for red and white on arrival; ear corn at 61@62c on the wharf, and 65c from store; shelled corn 65c on the wharf, 68@70c from store in bulk, and 75@78c shelled, sacks included; rye at $1 50 from store and $1 45 on arrival; malt is steady at $2 25@2 35 for spring and $2 55@2 65 for fall; Canada malt at $2 35@2 40, and $1 60@1 70 for rye malt; Canada seed barley at $2 50@2 75, spring No. 2 at $1 60@1 75, No. 1 at $2, and fall at $2 20 @2 50.

## Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day was firm, and prices fully maintained. The demand for all desirable qualities is active, and full prices are obtained. We continue to quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trash | $3 00@3 50 | Leaf, com. | $6 00@ 8 00 |
| Lugs, com. to good | 4 00@7 00 | Leaf, good to fine | 9 00@16 00 |
| CUTTING LEAF. | | | |
| Lugs | $6 00@ 8 00 | Good to ch. | $14 00@25 00 |
| Com'n leaf | 9 00@12 00 | | |
| MANUFACTURING LEAF. | | | |
| Com'n fillers | $ 6@ 8 | Good fillers | $ 8@10 |
| Com'n wrapper | 11@12 | Mahog. wrapper | 16@18 |
| Com'n bgt. wrap. | 18@25 | Good bgt. wrap. | 25@30 |
| Fine bgt. wrap. | 40@60 | | |

SALES—The sales to-day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 87 hhds. Pickett house sold 41 hhds, at $4 30 for lugs to $13 50 for Owen county cutting leaf. Farmers' house sold 8 hhds, at $6 10 for Tennessee lugs to $11 75 for Owen county cutting. Ninth-street house sold 19 hhds, at $4 75 for lugs to $15 50 for old leaf. Boone house sold 12 hhds, at $3 45 for trash to $9 80 for common leaf. Louisville house sold 8 hhds, at $5 90 for lugs to $10 50 for shipping leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS—1 hhd at $15 50, 1 at 13 50, 2 at 12@13 25, 8 at 11@11 75, 9 at 10@10 50, 11 at 9@9 80, 5 at 8 70@8 90, 14 at 7@7 80, 8 at 6@6 90, 23 at 5@5 90, 8 at 4@4 95, 1 at 3 45.

## Louisville Cotton Market.

The market continues quiet, the views of buyers and sellers being apart, and advices to-day were not calculated to impress buyers favorably, the New York market closing dull at 28¾c for uplands, the sales reported amounting to 300 bales.

At the regular auction sales to-day the offerings amounted to 80 bales, and bids were accepted on 17 bales at 25@25¼c for good ordinary. We quote middling at 26¾c and low middling at 26c.

## Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.

CATTLE—The cattle market to-day has been well supplied, but the demand has been rather light, and there are about 65 head left over unsold. Prices remain unchanged. Sales range from 6@6¾c for the best grades of butcher's stuff, 4¼@5¼c for fair and good, and 3¼@4c for common. There has been a good demand for shipping cattle, and a light advance in prices from last week; we quote good to choice from 6@7¼c.

HOGS—The market is very dull and prices are still declining. Sales range from 9@9¾c for well fatted heavy hogs, and 8@8¾c for ordinary and fair stock.

SHEEP—The supply has been fair and the demand good. Heavy choice shipping sell from 6@6¾c: fair and good butcher's stuff from 5@5¾c.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARD—J. E. BELL, PROPRIETOR.

BEEF CATTLE—The market was tolerably well supplied to-day with good and medium cattle, and the prices were well sustained at former rates, best butchers' stuff bringing to-day 5¾@6¾c; medium to good 4¾@5¾c, and common 3¾@4¼c; shipping cattle of a good quality 5¾@7¼c.

HOGS—The market continues to rule dull, and the drovers have hard work to make sales to justify them. Good hogs, No. 1, are selling at 9@10c; medium to good 8@9c, and common to stock hogs 7@8c.

SHEEP—The market very brisk, at 3¾@6¾c.

## Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales by B. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, Monday, March 29th, 1869:

Gray mare $47, sorrel horse $69, sorrel mare $89, sorrel horse $86, sorrel mare $70, sorrel mare $86, bay mare $32 50, bay horse $37 50, sorrel mare $70, yellow mare, $80, sorrel mare $80, gray mare $61, gray horse $79, roan mare 94, gray mare $95, bay mare $129, bay mare $99, bay mule $100, gray mare $27, sorrel mare $55.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 29—P. M.

Money active but stringent at 7 per cent gold, and the same in currency, with a commission of 1-32 and ⅛ per cent. The banks called in loans freely, owing to the great demand for currency from the interior. There were some heavy loans notified for to-morrow and the indications point to a severe week in the money market. The city banks are getting down to their legal reserve and are cautious. Doubts are entertained whether the heavy shipments of legal-tenders to Philadelphia for some days past, have been entirely to satisfy the legitimate demand.

Discounts are dull at 10@12 per cent.

The statement made on Saturday, relative to the Michigan Southern and Erie roads, was somewhat incorrect. The Erie, in January, 1868, made a contract with the Michigan Southern by which the former was to build a road from Akron to Toledo, and the latter to build a third rail from Toledo to Chicago. The contract holds good, but nothing has yet been done to carry it into effect.

Sterling dull at 8¾@8¾ per cent for 60 days' bills, and 8¾@9¼ per cent for sight and Cable transfers.

Gold firmer; opened at 131¾ and closed at 131¾@131¾. Cash gold scarce. The rate paid for borrowing was 2 per cent and 1-32 to flat for carrying.

Governments dull and ¼@½ per cent lower. The offerings seem to be designed rather to make quotations than sales.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons '81 | 115¾@115¾ | Coupons '67 | 113¾@113 |
| '62 | 117¼@118 | '68 | 113¾@113 |
| '64 | 112¾@114 | Ten-forties | @105¼ |
| '65 | 115¾@115¾ | Pacific 6s | 34¼@ 34¾ |
| new | 112¾@113 | | |

State bonds dull and heavy.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 87¾@ | N. Carolina | 57¾@ |
| New Tenn | 64¾@ | Alabama | 98¾@ |

The stock market during the morning was feverish, yet, considering the high rates for money, prices well supported. The principal holders of leading shares are fortified against a stringency by time loans. The market continued dull but about steady, the most of the day, until late in the afternoon, when prices fell off a little, closing heavy.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 33¼@ | Wabash | 66¾@ 67 |
| Wells & Fargo | 30¾@ 31 | St. Paul | 70¾@ 71 |
| Amer. Ex | 40¼@ 41¼ | Do preferred | 78¾@ 78¾ |
| Adams Ex | 58¾@ 58¾ | Fort Wayne | 125¾@125¾ |
| Merch'ts' U Ex | 13 @ 16¾ | Ohio and Mis | 32¾@ 32¾ |
| Quicksilver | 19¾@ 20 | Michigan Cen'l | @118 |
| Canton | 58¾@ 59 | Clev. and Pitts | @ 88 |
| Pacific Mail | 90¼@ 90¾ | Toledo | 106¾@106¾ |
| Western U Tel. | 37¾@ 38 | Rock Island | 131 @131¾ |
| Mariposa | 13¾@ | Northwestern | 82¾@ 83 |
| Do preferred | 34¾@ 34¾ | Do preferred | 91¾@ 91¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 159¾@159¾ | Burling'n & Q | @172 |
| Erie | 34¾@ 35 | C.C. and I C | @ 65 |
| Hudson | 138 @138¾ | St. Joseph | @117 |
| Harlem | 135¾@136 | Dubuque & S.C. | @114¾ |
| Reading | 91¾@ 91¾ | Lake Shore | @108¾ |
| Terre Haute | 36 @ 38 | | |

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 9; Franklin 16; Hancock 4; Minnesota 4½; Quincy 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day | $2,179,335 |
| Payments | 2,405,498 |
| Balance | 94,163,151 |

Specie imports for the week $1,995,945.

### NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 29—P. M.

COTTON—Steady; sales 130 bales at 27¾@29c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,840 bbls; market 5@10c better; sales 7,400 bbls at $5 75@6 30 for superfine State and Western; $6 40@7 for common to choice extra State; $6 40@6 75 for extra Western; $7 75@8 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6 60@7 for common to choise round-hoop Ohio; $8@8 25 for common to extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing firmer. California flour quiet and firm; sales 850 sacks at $7 25@8 90 for old, and $9@10 50 for new. Rye flour steady; sales 200 bbls at $5@7 50.

CORNMEAL—In good request: sales 1,000 bbls Brandywine and 300 bbls Baltimore, both on private terms.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 720 bush; spring held higher, but quiet and shippers are out of the market; winter 3@5c better; sales 32,000 bush at $1 70@1 75 for white California, $1 95@2 for white Michigan Rye firmer and more active; sales 81,000 bush Western at $1 40. Barley dull. Barley malt dull. Receipts corn, 9,745 bush; market without decided change and moderate export trade demand; sales 48,000 bush at 84@86c for new mixed Western, closing at [illegible] for shipping parcels, 80¼c for white Western, 87¼@88c for Western yellow, 87@88c for Jersey yellow, 89c for old mixed Western in store, and 90c for do delivered. Receipts of oats, 2,000 bush; in fair request; sales 32,000 bush at 74¼c for Western in store and 75@75¼c for do at depot and afloat.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

| | Bush. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 291,869 |
| Corn | 1,633,193 |
| Oats | 1,119,361 |
| Rye | 1,557,318 |
| Barley | 189,847 |
| Malt | 39,384 |
| Peas | 50,656 |

GROCERIES—Rice dull and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet; sales 100 hhds Cuba at 11¾@12¾c; 25 bbls Havana at 13¾c. Molasses unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 18¾@19c for crude, and 30¾c for refined bonded.

HOPS—Quiet at 8@18c for American.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 50¾@51c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull; sales 800 bbls at $31 50 @31 62 for new mess, $30 87@31 for old do, $26@27 25 for prime, $28 75@29 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller May, at $31 87. Beef dull; sales 110 bbls at $8@16 for new plain mess; $12@18 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales 137 tierces at $25 @30 for prime mess, $27@35 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 25 bbls at $25@31. Cut meats steady; sales 190 pkgs at 13@13¾c for shoulders and 16¾@17c for hams. Dressed hogs steady at 13¾@13¾c for Western, and 14c for city. Middles steady; 40 boxes Cumberland cut at 18¾c. Lard heavy; sales 600 tcs at 17¾@18¾c, chiefly at 18¾c for steam, and 19¾c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Steady at 30@40c for Ohio and 40@55c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 18@22c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool heavy; engagements for 21,000 bush corn at 4@4½d per steamer, chiefly at the inside price.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed a shade firmer for low grades, and steady for other kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat dull for spring and very firm and advancing for winter. Rye active and firm at $1 40 for Western. Oats steady at 74¼c for Western in store. Corn steady 86@88¾c new mixed Western and 88@90c for old Western in store and afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork $31 50 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 18¾c prime steam.

EGGS—22@23c.

### NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 29.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beeves | 4,327 |
| Sheep and lambs | 16,192 |
| Hogs | 11,958 |

BEEVES—On day following the last report, when the arrivals were considerable, aggregating 1,200, the beef market was without activity, there being but little demand, and holders generally being anxious to realize. Prices were heavy at last quotations, viz: 11@17¼c. The trade was active Wednesday, however, when the offerings amounted to 1,000 head, and the market was firmer, while prices appreciated to the extent of ¼@½c, the inquiry being mainly for the best cattle, which were somewhat scarce; prime and extra cattle sold at 17@18c, fair to good at 15¼@16c, and inferior to ordinary at 11@13c; and these prices prevailed during the balance of the week. To-day, consequent upon the inclemency of the weather and the fair offerings—being about 300 head—the market was without activity, the demand being slight, and prices favored the purchaser at 11@17c for inferior to extra; extra to prime, 16¼@16¾c; fair to good, 15¼@16¼c; ordinary, 13@15c; inferior, 11@13¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—During last week the market was tolerably active, inquiry chiefly for better grades and arrivals being only moderate. Prices were quite steady for all but common stock, which were rather heavy; prices ranged from 6@10c, the latter for extra Canada. To-day, the trade is not active for importations, the weather materially restricting the demand, with moderate arrivals. The previous prices are about maintained: prime and extra sheep, 8@9¾c; inferior to good, 3¼@6¾c.

SWINE—Last week the market was dull, the demand being light, but with small arrivals. Prices are steady at 10¼@11¾c. To-day, the demand is only moderate, and with fair arrivals—being 6,985 head; 4,255 at Communipaw and 2,730 at One Hundreth st. Prices are a shade lower, closing at 10¼@11¾c for common to prime.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 29—4 P. M.

RECEIPTS—6,400 bbls flour, 19,970 bush wheat, 16,165 bush corn, 14,200 bush oats, 700 bush rye, 1,940 bush barley, 178 bbls pork, 38,100 bbls lard.

FLOUR—Very dull; orders in market light; sales spring extras at $4 87½@6 87½ for low grade to choice, superfine sold at $4 40@4 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and demand almost exclusively speculative; sales 8,000 bush at $1 15@1 18 for No 1 spring, $1 11¼@1 12 for regular, and $1 13½@1 13¾ for No 2, $1 06¾ for No 3, 90@98¼c for rejected No 2, closing with buyers at $1 11¼; No 2 sold at $1 14@1 13¼, seller May; $1 13¼, buyers to 15th April. Corn dull and ¼c lower; new sold at 59¾@59¾c, closing quiet at 59¾; no grade sold at 48¾@48¾c, No 1 sold at 60@60¾c, seller last half April; 60@60¾c, seller May. Oats dull. Inactive and nominal for regular receipts No 2; a few loads fresh sold at 53@53¼c; at the close 53¼c was bid, buyer the month. Rye quiet and firmer at $1 19 for regular, $1 20¼@1 21 for fresh No 1, $1 19¾ for fresh No 2, closing at these figures. Barley neglected and entirely nominal at $1 65@1 70.

HIGHWINES—Dull; sales at 89c; at the close 88c was the highest offer.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork inactive and nominal at $30 75; prime mess sold at $26 75, buyer April. Sweet-pickled hams steady, with an upward tendency; sales 1,100 tcs at 13¼@15c. Lard steady and fairly active at 18c cash and seller April; 18¾c seller May. Dry-salted shoulders steady at 12¾c cash and 13¼c buyer April.

HOGS—Offerings of dressed light and fair; sales at 11@11¾c all round. Live hogs in light supply, and firm and steady. Receipts, 365; sales 3,209 at $9 70@10 40 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Beef firm, steady and in fair shipping demand. Receipts, 939; sales of 697 at $4 25@6 10 for butchers' cows; steers, $7 25@7 85 for good to choice shipping.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm and in good demand; New Orleans common, 14¼c; fair to choice, 15¼@16c. Molasses—New Orleans, $1@1 05.

### CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 29—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and dull; family $6 25@6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 sold at $1 35; No 1 being scarce is held at $1 50. Corn dull at 62c for ear. Rye firm at $1 41@1 42. Oats firm at 63@65c, the latter rate for choice. Barley dull; State spring $1 85@2.

COTTON—Dull at 27@27¼c for middling.

TOBACCO—Unchanged and quiet.

WHISKY—91c, and demand light.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet, but held firmly at $33; a sale of 1,000 bbls, delivered at Delphi, Indiana. Bulk meats quiet but firm at 12¾c and 14¾c for shoulders and sides and 15c for hams. Lard quiet but firm at 18¾@18¾c; 100 tcs sold at the inside rate. Sugar-cured hams 18¾@19c, with but a limited demand.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady; New Orleans 14@16c. Molasses firm and scarce at 80@85c. Coffee firm at 20@21c for common, 22@24c for fair to good, and 25@26c for prime to choice Rio.

SEEDS—No change.

BUTTER—Firm and scarce at 38@45c.

EGGS—Dull at 19@20c.

APPLES—Scarce and in demand at $4 50@5 50.

CATTLE—Steady at $4@7 25 per cental gross.

HOGS—In good demand at $10@11 for fat.

SHEEP—Dull; supply better; the whole range $3 50 @6 25 per cental gross.

GOLD—131¼ buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady.

MONEY—Market easy at 9@10 per cent.

### ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, March 29—P. M.

TOBACCO—Holders more disposed to sell, but prices are unchanged.

COTTON—Quoted at 27¼c for middling.

HEMP—Dull; sales choice undressed at $150.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $4 60@4 75 for spring superfine, $5 for spring extra, $6@7 75 for spring and fall double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged; fair to prime red fall $1 30@1 60, strictly prime to choice do $1 61@1 65, spring better at $1 16@1 15 for No 2. Corn firm and higher at 68@73c. Oats firmer and better at 57@60c. Barley dull; nothing doing. Rye unchanged at $1 25 @1 26.

WHISKY—Nominally 90c.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, nothing doing and nominal at $31 50@[illegible]. Bulk meats, loose dry-salted shoulders sold at 12c, rib sides 15c. Bacon, no round lots; jobbing sales were made at 13¼@13½c for shoulders, clear rib 16¼c, clear sides 17¼c; hams 18@20c. Lard, nothing doing.

CATTLE—In fair demand for good and choice qualities, and prices firmer, ranging at [illegible] gross.

RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls flour, 7,300 bush wheat, 17,000 bush corn, 6,000 bush oats, 3,200 bush barley, 3,000 bush rye.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29—P. M.

COTTON—Stiffer; middling 28¼@28½c. Sales 2,800 bales; receipts 2,373 bales.

GOLD—131¾.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 142, commercial 140¾@141. New York sight ¾ premium.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common 13c, prime [illegible]. Molasses scarce, but in light demand; sales at [illegible].

FLOUR—Receipts large; superfine $5 62; double extra $6; triple extra $6 75.

GRAIN—Corn 78@78c. Oats declined to 62.

BRAN—Firm at $1 15.

HAY—Firm; prime $27.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $33. Bacon active; shoulders 14¾c, sides 17¼@17¾c. Lard dull; tierce 19¼@19¾c; keg 20¾@21c.

WHISKY—Very unsettled; Western rectified 92¼@95c.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

FLOUR—Firm; new extra family $6 50@7 25; Pennsylvania $7 50@8 50; Ohio $8 25; fancy $9@11 50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red $1 60@1 65; amber $1 75 @1 80; white $1 85. Rye dull and lower at $1 45@1 50. Corn dull and drooping; yellow 88@90; mixed Western 86c. Oats steady; Western 7[illegible].

PETROLEUM—Unchanged; crude [illegible]; refined 31½.

GROCERIES—Without change.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1.

### MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, March 29.

COTTON—Dull and nominal at 27¼c. Receipts 128 bales; exports 1,348 bales.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn 73@74c. Oats 65@68c.

HAY—$26.

PROVISIONS—Pork $33 50. Lard 19@20c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 14c, sides 17¼c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 13¼c, sides 16¼@16¾c.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 29—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm for low grades.

GRAIN—Wheat closed firm, but at a decline of 5c. Corn firm; white 86@88c; yellow 83@84c. Oats dull at 65@72c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $32 25@33. Bacon firm; rib sides 16¾@17c; clear sides 17¼@18c, shoulders 14¾@15c; hams 20@21c. Lard quiet at 20c.

WHISKY—Firm; 94c offered and 95c asked.

### PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 29—P. M.

Crude petroleum extremely quiet, with but little inquiry; the sales are principally for covering old contracts; sales 1,000 bbls seller net, July 1, at 15c. No inquiry for spot or futures. Bonded quiet and prices weak; sales 1,000 bbls April at 31¾c; nominal quotations: March 30¾c, April 31¾c, May 33¾c, April to June 34¾c; April to September 35c.

### NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, March 27.

COTTON—Firm; low middling 25c; good ordinary 24c.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, March 29—P. M.

To-day is a holiday and the stock exchange was not open.

FRANKFORT, March 29—P. M.

U. S. bonds 87¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—P. M.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 9s 11d for California white wheat; 9s 9d for Western red. Corn, 30s 3d for new. Flour 25s 6d for Western.

PROVISIONS—Bacon 63s for Cumberland cut.

ROSIN—Common 5s 3d.

LONDON, March 29—P. M.

Linseed oil £29. Tallow 47s 3d.

ANTWERP, March 29—P. M.

Petroleum 55¾@56f.

HAVRE, March 29—P. M.

Cotton active at 146f for spot.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Louisville Opera House.

☞ Benefit of Mr. T. L. CONNOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, the French drama THE DEAD HEART—Robert Lundy, Mr. T. L. Connor.... To conclude with IRELAND AS IT WAS—Ragged Pat, Mr. T. L. Connor.

☞ Wednesday Benefit of Miss EFFIE JOHNS.

☞ Thursday Benefit of Mr. W. T. MELVILLE.

LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

MISS ISADORA CAMERON

Has the pleasure to announce that her first

BENEFIT

this season will take place on Friday Evening, April 2, on which occasion the new comedy of

£100,000!

Which had such a successful run at the London and New York Theaters, will be presented for the

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,

—WITH—

Other Attractions.

CARD.

LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Effie Johns

Takes great pleasure in announcing that WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, is set apart for her

ANNUAL BENEFIT,

On which occasion will be presented the great drama

Uncle Tom's Cabin,

and "JACK SHEPPARD," the cast embracing every member of the company.

BALLAD............S. B. DUFFIELD

mch29d3

Market-st. Architectural Foundry.

AND

IRON WORKS.

SNEAD & CO.,

Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets,

Louisville, Ky.,

MANUFACTURERS

Iron Buildings,<br>
Iron Fronts,<br>
Railings,<br>
Verandahs,<br>
Window Caps,<br>
Jails and Cells,<br>
Bank Vaults,

Sidewalk Lights, Floor Lights, Roof Lights, } Hyatt's Patent,

And all Wrought and Cast Iron Work pertaining to Architecture.

Agents for Bank Locks from the works of the New Britain Bank Lock Co. & Linus Yale.

Contracts taken for Polished Plate and Rough Plate Glass. mh4 tthpsod6

## STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.

STEAMBOAT Owners and Captains will please take notice that

Pink Varble and Brothers,

Falls Pilots, Louisville, Ky., will hereafter give their attention to Piloting, Lightering or assisting steamers over the falls.

Steamers up or down wishing their services by telegraphing when they will arrive and the depth of water drawing will find one of them on hand.

When there is falls water for ascending boats one of them will always be found at Portland, where they keep a watchman employed to notify them. They have built the towboat Falls Pilot and intend to keep her on hand, ready at all hours, day or night, to attend to the wants of their friends. Boats coming down having no business at the city wharf can land at the foot of Towhead and blow four long whistles that being our signal.

PINK VARBLE,<br>
W. VARBLE,<br>
RICHARD VARBLE.

mr7 d3m

Cincinnati and St. Louis Express Line,

Comprising the following first-class steamers: KATE ROBINSON, MELNOTTE, CHAMPION, ANNA, and SHAMROCK. One of the above steamers will leave the city wharf for Evansville, Henderson, Mt. Vernon, Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M., giving through receipts for freight, passengers, and stock to all points on the Missouri river via Omaha Packet line. To all points on the Upper Mississippi river via Northern Line steamers. To all points on the Illinois river via Peoria Packet Co. steamers. Also to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. via Keokuk Packet Co. Line. Tickets can be purchased and all information given at the office of MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents, No. 24 F[...] st., bet. Main and river. Jno. A. Williamson, [...] Express Line. mr16 dlm

For Cairo and St. Louis.

CHAMPION............W. C. GRUBB, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 31st, at 12 M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Packet for Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.

FALLS CITY...................Capt. ROBINSON,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 31st, at 5 P. M., from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to [mr30 dt*] THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

TOM FARROW..........MATHEWS, Master,

and Barges,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 30th, at 10 A. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

VIRGINIA........WM. HOLLCROFT, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 30th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

H. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR..............GILMORE, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 30th, at 3 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

TOM FARROW............MATHEWS, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 30th, at 10 A. M.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Memphis and White River.

LEGAL TENDER........J. D. ELLIOTT, Master,

Will leave as above on Monday, the 5th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

"Old Reliable."

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.

LENORA No. 2.

NOAH NEAL, Master....GEO. W. LILLEY, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

mar26 dlm THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

R. E. LEE..............JOHN CANNON, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Friday, April 2, at 5 P. M.

H. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

DOVE No. 2.

R. KING, Master......MAJ. SULLIVAN, Clerk,

Will leave Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Returning, will leave Dresden every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. For freight or passage apply to J. W. [illegible], Agent.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas [illegible] Tri-Weekly Packet Company.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.

Leaves Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for all points on Arkansas river. For through bills of lading to Arkansas and White rivers apply to

mr4 dtf J. W. FORSEE, Agent, 41 Fourth st.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 3.

SAM. SANDERS, Master....GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

nov22 dtf JAS W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—☞ one dollar less than by railroad.☜

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

MAJ. ANDERSON...SAM. HILDRETH, Master,<br>
GEN. BUELL.........C. DAVID, Master,

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

ST. CHARLES..........D. WHITTEN, Master,<br>
GEN. LYTLE...........R. W. WADE, Master,

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ Have one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharfboat, foot of Third street.

sept28 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.